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I.R. REGY. 57

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXVIII—NEW SERIES, No. 1139.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867. PRICE {UNSTAMPED .. 5d. {STAMPED .. 6d.

YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN.

More than seventy years ago a few earnest men, of various sections of the Church, whose hearts God had touched with sympathy for the heathen and with longing for their salvation, combined together to send them the Gospel of Life and Peace. Their simple aim was to lead the perishing to Christ and to heaven, in all cases leaving the converts free to form themselves into Christian communities on such a basis as would seem to them and their teachers most agreeable to the New Testament. At first, the sphere of operations was necessarily limited; but, as years passed, new fields opened, the liberality of Christians at home increased, and God raised up labourers for His harvest; so that, at the present time, the Society's Missions extend to the South Seas, the West Indies, Africa, India, China, Madagascar, and elsewhere, embracing about 300 churches, with nearly 40,000 communicants. These, with 801 schools and 41,028 scholars, are under the care of 198 Missionaries and above 700 Native Teachers and Evangelists.

The history of the Society supplies the most unmistakeable evidence that the wisdom and power of God have accompanied the labour of His servants. The many noble men whom he has raised up to occupy various posts of duty, and to accomplish most arduous undertakings—Morrison, Milne, Medhurst, Lacroix, Williams, Moffat, Ellis, and others; the numbers that have been "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God;" the social and spiritual change that has passed over whole tribes of men; the consistency and steadfastness of the infant Churches; the faith and patience of the saints in times of suffering and in the hour of martyrdom—all attest the presence and grace of God; they should excite the liveliest gratitude in His people, they should inspire them with the highest confidence and hope as to the future, and stimulate them to enlarged liberality and zeal.

At this moment the Directors are burdened with the gravest solicitude in reference to the work which the Providence of God has committed to their charge. They regret to say that the financial position of the Society is such that, unless the permanent income is promptly and largely increased, they will not only be unable to extend their Missions, and thereby meet the urgent necessities of their perishing fellow men, but they will be obliged to contract their operations. They earnestly entreat and hope that they may not be compelled to adopt a course that would be at once painful to them, dishonouring to the Churches, and injurious to the heathen. The appeals which they have already made have been responded to in many quarters; but the response must be still more general to meet the claims upon the Society which spring from the wants of the world. They have special satisfaction in stating that a meeting of young men was held in the Board-room of the Mission House, Blomfield-street, on the 20th of June, the Rev. R. Robinson presiding, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> "That it is the deliberate conviction of this Meeting that a Young Men's Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society should now be formed, having for its object the diffusion of an intelligent interest in the progress of Christianity in the heathen world; and in connection therewith that an effort be made to enlist Ten Thousand young men in London and the provinces, who will undertake to *contribute* or *collect* at least One Guinea each per annum towards the funds of the Society."

To this Resolution, and the important movement which it contemplates, the Directors desire to call the attention of the Christian young men of Great Britain, in the hope that in every city and town throughout the kingdom the Resolution will be heartily taken up and carried out to a speedy and successful issue.

The cause of Missions commends itself to everything that is beautiful and noble in Christian youth; to its fresh and generous sympathies, to its spirit of enterprise, and its admiration for the heroic, the brave, and the good; to the warm enthusiasm and the active zeal which mark the early period of consecration to Christ. Intelligent young men instinctively look onward to the future, and cherish high hope that they may in some measure help forward the progress of their country and the welfare of the nations. The realisation of this hope is inseparably linked with the success of Missions. The future greatness of England, and the spiritual enlightenment and salvation of the world, are bound up with the earnestness and fidelity of British Christians in spreading that Gospel which has been entrusted to us for the benefit of mankind. Will the young men of our churches throughout the land arise and take their part in the great work which their fathers began? Will they enter zealously upon the sacred heritage of labour for Christ which their fathers have handed down to them? If they do, theirs shall be the joy of the harvest; for lo! the field of the world is ripe for the sickle of the reaper. To them, and especially to the sons and successors of those who founded the London Missionary Society, and who have sustained it during the years that are past, the Directors now appeal. To them, as the hope of the Church, and the hope of the world, both heaven and earth are looking. Surely there must be TEN THOUSAND young men in this Christian country who will make this question their own, and bring to the Master's service this fresh proof of love and zeal. The Directors are convinced that a general and united effort on the part of the youth of our Churches would not only relieve the Society from its existing embarrassments, but would give to the missionary cause a strength and impetus for the future, whose value eternity alone can reveal; and they devoutly pray that the men of the future may now in their youth be found worthy of the work which lies before them, and of the honour which that work involves.

It is intended, at an early date, to call a Public Meeting of Young Men, for the purpose of inaugurating this movement; but, meanwhile, any who are desirous to be enrolled in this band of TEN THOUSAND workers for Christ and the heathen, may forward their address to the Rev. SAMUEL KENNEDY, Croydon, Secretary to the Auxiliary.

Issued with the cordial concurrence of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT ROBINSON, }
WILLIAM FAIRBROTHER, } Home Secs.

Blomfield-street, Finsbury, August, 1867.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and ELECTION will take place at 18, SOUTH-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 24th, 1867.

The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock, and close at One precisely.

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon.
W. WELLS KILPIN, } Secs.

THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN,

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Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

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More than 25,000 children under ten years of age die in London every year.

This unnatural mortality in early life, and the great amount of sickness and suffering among the children of the poor which it indicates, is the strongest plea for the support of an institution especially set apart for the reception of sick children.

The Hospital now provides seventy-five beds, and relieves twelve hundred out-patients weekly.

The committee earnestly solicit contributions.

Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare, Messrs. Herries.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

July, 1867.

NO MORE WORKHOUSES for the RESPECTED POOR above SIXTY YEARS of AGE.

All persons interested in a movement of this character are requested to send their name and address to H. V., Post Office, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A GRADUATE of LONDON UNIVERSITY, residing at Haverstock-hill, RECEIVES into his house a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending Classes at University College and School, and assists them in their work. Reference can be made to Professor T. H. Key, M.A., Head Master of the School, and to the Rev. S. Martin, of Westminster.

Address, C. T. M., the *Nonconformist* Office, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

WANTED, at Michaelmas, an ASSISTANT MASTER in a small and Select School. A Graduate of one of the Universities preferred.

Apply to Rev. J. Fletcher, Christchurch.

NOW WANTED, in the COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD HALL, near Hounslow, Middlesex, an EFFICIENT SENIOR ASSISTANT.

Apply to Mr. Verney.

WANTED, as NURSE in a Gentleman's Family, a thoroughly respectable person between the age of twenty-five and thirty. A member of a Christian Church preferred.

Address, N. D., Post Office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

BOARD and RESIDENCE are offered to a GENTLEMAN or LADY in a small Christian Family, three miles from Bristol. The house is handsomely furnished—gardens, stabling and paddock adjoining. Situation healthy, and having railway accommodation. Best references given and required.

Address, A. B., Smith and Co., 13, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol.

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The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th OCTOBER.

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Conducted by MISS UPTON, with the Assistance of Governesses and Masters.

Prospectuses on application. References to Ministers and Parents of Pupils.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES OCTOBER 4th.

BLACKPOOL.—COLLEGE HOUSE SCHOOL, QUEEN'S-SQUARE.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. JAMES CROMPTON.

This establishment is situated on the West Coast, in one of the healthiest localities in England, and, in addition to careful religious and moral training, offers the advantages of superior intellectual culture, sea-side residence, and the comforts of home.

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DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.

PRINCIPAL—C. P. MASON, B.A., F.C.P., Fellow of University College, London.

At the above-named School pupils of from seven to eighteen years of age receive a thorough and careful training. The house is very large and is surrounded by above seven acres of land, the greater part of which is occupied by the boys' playgrounds and cricket-field. The youngest pupils form a separate Preparatory Department.

At the last Oxford Local Examinations seven candidates were sent up from this School, all of whom were successful, four of the juniors obtaining honours, of whom one was in the First Class.

SCHOOL will REOPEN on MONDAY, September 16.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School, and of Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

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BROWN'S HUNDRED GUINEA CHURCH ORGANS.—One of these fine instruments now open for inspection and trial till Friday, September 13. Clerical and Musical gentlemen particularly invited.

Factory, Kennington-road, London.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Act, 1862," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

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Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell, or Lambton Wall's-end, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, 29s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 25s; best Wigan, 24s.; G. Chambers' Silkstone, 23s.; Wharncliffe, 23s; new Silkstone, 22s.; Claycross 23s. and 20s., Best Derby, 20s; Barnsley, 20s.; Kitchen Coal, 19s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Nuts, 16s.; best small, 13s.; Tanfield (for smiths) 20s. Coke, 16s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. Depots Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin. No Agents employed.

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Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

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Supply Private Families and Hotels with the BEST TEAS.

GOOD STRONG CONGOU TEA only 2s. per lb. Sent to any part of the kingdom for Post-office order for the value.

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Their fine STRONG CONGOU, at 2s. 6d. per lb., is a superior Household Tea for general use.

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Six Pounds of Good Tea for 6s. 6d. can't be dear.

The Company's KAISOWS by the Clipper Ships are really delicious.

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INVIGORATING AND GRATEFUL.

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Sold by Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Barclay and Son, Crosse and Blackwell, S. Maw and Son, all Chemists, Italian Warehouses, Grocers, and wholesale by the Company.

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This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
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Recommended by the *Lancet* and the Queen's Private Baker for making pure digestive bread without yeast.

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was also recommended by the Queen's Private Baker and by the late Sir Wm. Burnett, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
Sacerdotalism in the Establishment 737
Ecclesiastical Notes.... 737
The Ritual Commission 738
The Recent Church-rate Seizures at Berkhamstead..... 739
Mr. Gladstone on Foreign Missions 739
A Plea for a Monument 740
The Irish Church..... 740
Landlordism and Church-rates..... 740
The Bishop of Carlisle on Sacerdotalism 741
Religious Intelligence . 742
CORRESPONDENCE:
Public Affairs in Germany, Holland, and Belgium 742
Foreign and Colonial 743
The Reform Act Analysed 743
Postscript 745
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 746
The Leadership of the Liberals 746
Spain 747
The "Leap in the Dark" 747
Harvest 748
Stockwell Orphanage for Boys..... 749
The British Association at Dundee 749
The Abyssinian Captives. 751
The Harvest 751
Election Intelligence 751
National Temperance League 752
Disclosures before the Manchester Trades Union Commission 752
Miscellaneous 752
Literature 754
Brief Notices..... 755

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SACERDOTALISM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

DR. WALDEGRAVE, bishop of Carlisle, at his triennial visitation, delivered a charge to his clergy, much of which was taken up with a contrast between the sacerdotal and the evangelistic theories, now, and indeed always, with more or less intensity of effort, striving for mastery in the Church of England. The bishop, as might have been anticipated, is very decided in his rejection of sacerdotalism, and sets forth his objections to it on various grounds and in a very impressive manner. That the Church of England, as modelled by the Reformers of the sixteenth century, was designed by them to develope the evangelistic in preference to the sacerdotal theory, no one, we think, who studies contemporaneous history, will be disposed to deny. It is doubtful, we may add, whether the distinct traces of sacerdotalism which are to be found in the Book of Common Prayer, would have been suffered to remain there, had not the will of a Tudor Sovereign overborne the judgment and conscience of the founders of the Reformed Church. But it would surely be a puzzling task to such men as Dr. Waldegrave, who regards Episcopacy as "a great blessing," and who rejoices in "the Apostolic order of England's Church," were he asked to account for the fact that it is only in association with Episcopacy, whether Roman, Grecian or Anglican, that the theory of a clerical priesthood ever makes its appearance. No other of the Protestant denominations besides the Church of England appears to be susceptible of this peculiar ecclesiastical malady. It never troubles the Presbyterian Church, even though established. It has never taken hold of Independents, or Baptists, or Methodists, or Unitarians, or Quakers. It would seem to need a hierarchy for the germination of its principles, and never to be wholly, or for any great interval of time, absent where a hierarchy exists. It is a sort of "Bishop's Evil," and is generated, we fear, and nourished, by the Episcopal habit of mind. At any rate, the phenomenon deserves investigation.

Even Dr. Waldegrave himself suggests the idea that the two things are somehow or other connected as cause and effect, or, perhaps, we might more correctly say, as antecedent and sequent. Take the following passage: "First, for the sacerdotal theory. Before the dawn of the Reformation, *those who had passed to the higher degree of the ecclesiastical hierarchy* almost universally claimed to be sacrificing priests and spiritual judges. A minister came before his flock as a sacrificing priest, clad in vestments especially belonging to the functions he was about to discharge. He presented himself to his people as a spiritual judge. Seated in the tribunal of the confessional, he received into his ear the outpourings of the heart of the penitent, whom he aided in a searching investigation of his secret thoughts by questions which were minutely suggestive. Whence were these sacrificing and judicial powers of the priesthood derived? and how were they transmitted? It was said they were derived by Apostolical succession." Now, we have neither the purpose nor the wish to to extract from the Bishop of Carlisle's words a meaning they were not intended to convey. But when he comes to think over again the passage we have quoted from his charge, we fancy he will see that it involves something equivalent to an assumption that sacerdotalism, in order to live, must root itself in Episcopacy, and that if there had been no hierarchy there would have been no such perversion of Christ's dispensation. "Apostolical succession," as we understand it, can only flow through Episcopal channels, and from Apostolical succession sacerdotalism is said to be derived. Historical facts certainly illustrate the position, which for the sake of brevity may be thus expressed—"No bishop, no priest."

One can understand very well how the office of a diocesan bishop may exist, and may be wisely and usefully filled, apart from any claims on the part of its occupant to mysterious powers and privileges. Nay, it is quite intelligible, and, on the whole has not been uncommon, that bishops should repudiate and condemn the priestly functions and authority which certain of the clergy profess to have received from the hands of those "who have passed to the higher degree of the ecclesiastical hierarchy." But the nature of the office, the spiritual assumptions it presupposes, the gifts it conveys, and the special results at which it aims, renders it, even in the best, most godly, and most evangelic men, a dangerous snare, and tends to foster a delusion very nearly akin to sacerdotalism itself. But when that office is filled by men of an ambitious turn, and the pride of human nature prompts them to magnify it, no step appears more easy or more natural than the use or abuse of this high spiritual distinction, in undertaking a *quasi* mediatorial work between man and God. When the bishop, laying his hand on the head of the minister, in the act of ordination, says, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of the ministry—whosesoever sins thou shalt remit, they are remitted, and whosesoever sins thou shalt retain, they are retained," or words to that effect, he professes, in virtue of his Apostolical Office, to transmit a divine influence and authority to the ordained—and the power with which he declares him invested, is highly suggestive, to say the least, of sacrificing and judicial functions. It is to be apprehended, therefore, that whatever the Church of England may declare in her Sixth Article, and however long the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the third chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy may remain uncancelled, upon which the Bishop of Carlisle seems to rely, sacerdotalism, drawing its life from episcopacy, will continue to lurk within the pale of the Establishment.

We shall not attempt any characterisation of the theory which the Bishop of Carlisle condemns—an attempt which our readers would regard as strangely superfluous. If any of them, however, should desire illustrations of it, adapted to the meridian of the Church of England, he may, according to his preference, wade through the evidence taken before the Ritual Commission, or glance over the able and artistic digest of it which appeared in the columns of yesterday's *Times*. After he has got through either the bulkier and duller, or the smaller and livelier, of the two works, he will perhaps console himself by the reflection that, whether bishops approve or disapprove, and whether the Anglican Articles and formularies sanction or condemn, sacerdotalism is not likely to spread to any alarming extent, nor to live long, on British soil. Sunshine is unfavourable to its growth—enlightenment, intellectual or spiritual, stunts it. To change the figure, the disease which in some countries is epidemic, is here sporadic only. The atmosphere of freedom and independence diffused by our political institutions, and the spiritual fire kindled and maintained by our Evangelic Churches, will not admit of its putting forth anything but a feeble, fitful, flickering life. It degenerates in America, even in the Papal Church—it is not likely to gain the ascendancy here, even in the Anglican Church. It should be watched, of course, as every other ecclesiastical outbreak should be watched, and truth should be freely let in upon it. But it may be made too much of, and may be denounced so fiercely as to gain for it a sympathy it would never of itself command. We are not, be it borne in mind, living in the dark ages, nor in Spain or Mexico. What might have been dangerous then, and what would yet be no trifle there, is comparatively innocuous now and here. It is a fashion. It will have its day. It will attract notoriety—will confer incidental benefit on a few, and will make a great many silly. But priestism will gain no mastery over the intellect, the common sense, or the will of the English people. That possibility is a thing of the past. It will serve but to open blind eyes to the tendencies of ecclesiastical hierarchies, and to the uselessness of Establishments as conservators of the truth.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

A FORTNIGHT is a long time in these days of rapid work and still more rapid thought, and it has sufficed to take all the gilt off the report of the Royal Commission on Ritualism. With the exception of the boisterously jubilant *Times*—whose jubilancy has been so boisterous that it has excited the most natural suspicions of its sincerity—everybody has come to the conclusion that that document is, in one sense or another, an egregious failure. The Evangelical party are not satisfied with it; the Ritualists denounce it; and the Moderates wait until the next report is presented. There seems, however, now to be a pretty general agreement of opinion as to its meaning. That meaning is, that Ritualism should be allowed wherever parishioners do not object to it; and that where they do object to it, they should have permission to get rid of it if they can and if they choose to pay for the process. And, indeed, the more closely the words of the Commissioners are weighed, and the more that consideration is given to what might have been, but what is not, said, the plainer does this meaning appear to be. It amounts, in such case, to a further extension of the lines of the Established Church. They will be allowed formally to include Romanists in doctrine and in practice. For nobody imagines that aggrieved parishioners will go to law with incumbents: they will either secede or wait, as at Kilburn, until, happily, the incumbent dies. The comment of the *Clerical Journal* upon their sole practical recommendation is extremely pertinent:—

But what can be said about the latter half of the passage quoted above; the recommendation of the Commissioners of a remedy for the existing evil so clearly recognised by them? Here we confess we are out a sea, and feel deeply that if this were more than opinion or a recommendation likely to become embodied in a legal measure, we should gain but little by all that the Commission has done. It would indeed be almost tantamount to the plan proposed by some of the Ritualists, namely, that when congregations like the vestments and all their collateral paraphernalia, they should be allowed to have their way; that beautiful system of toleration of all parties, all eccentrics, all mad freaks, within the pale of the Church of England which sectarianism delights in. Even at a glance it will be seen that such a remedy would not only leave the disease alone, but to rankle and spread. It would provide for a congregation putting the bit upon a recalcitrant priest when first introducing his novelties, but would leave no redress in the case of St. Alban's, Holborn, St. Paul's,

Walworth, and other similar abodes of histrionic performances. In fact, we can see in this paragraph of the report, the cloven foot of the enemy, the quiet, Jesuitical and insinuating temper and tactics of the Extreme party; but, unfortunately, too obvious in cunning and underhanded dealing to mar much the effect of the *opinion* which the report gives of the evil of novelties. While, therefore, we were startled and almost amazed at the fatuous and suicidal character of their proposition, we recovered our calmness in a moment because we felt that the plan hinted at was either too child-like, or too deeply cunning, to command attention and respect for a moment.

"Too deeply cunning to command respect and attention for a moment," says our contemporary, but, notwithstanding, not at all too cunning to be adopted. For our own part, never having had any faith in ecclesiastical commissions of any kind, we have none in this. It will not alter the position of the Ritualists one jot, and it never was intended that it should. If, as is most improbable, against the tone of this report, law should hereafter be called in to do what the Commission has failed, and will assuredly still fail, to do, we shall probably see another secession to Rome from behind the "bulwarks of Protestantism."

The more we read the less we believe that there is any sound sympathy with the Free Church principle amongst the extreme section of High-Churchmen. We have, this week, two more evidences in this direction. The first is from the *Church News*, which says:—

On the subject of the alliance between Church and State, we have constantly spoken so fully that little remains to be said on this occasion. We cannot imagine that for the sake of any apparent gain whatever, sound Churchmen will be content to join the enemies of the Church in an attempt to reduce her status to the level of one of the sects. A graver mistake than such a course as this could hardly be made, or one more fatal in its result, for that which is questionable in principle is equally doubtful in policy. We should likewise deplore that such a change should be brought about by the action of the State, feeling sure that it would bring upon the nation a just retribution. When it does occur, we fear the consummation of evil will not be far distant. It is possible, indeed, and perhaps probable, that without intending directly to bring about a separation, the State might impose conditions which Churchmen could no longer conscientiously accede to. In that case we should accept the position thus forced upon us with the fullest confidence for the future. But until that condition arises, it is not for us to meddle with those who are given to change, least of all to ally ourselves with those whose policy avowedly tends to promote that object.

This position is still more carefully stated in the second of a series of tracts on "Our Principles and Position," by "promoters of the Catholic revival in the Church of England." This tract is on the subject of "Church and State," and is written by the Rev. J. W. Lea. It is a queer muddle of argument, the author having to defend the two doctrines that it is the duty of the State to establish and maintain a National Church, and define its doctrines and ceremonies, and the duty of every person to obey the laws of the State; but that, at the same time, the Church itself should be "free." As we have said, the author makes a terrible muddle of his argument, but this is clear,—there must and should be a State-Church. How far Mr. Lea commits his brother "Catholics" we are not informed, but we have little doubt that they would subscribe to all his theses, contradictory although they are and must be.

The Ritual Commission (just one more paragraph, and after that we won't say another word about it) has brought to greater light than before one fact, namely, that when Churchmen are compelled to rely upon Voluntaryism, she serves them with splendid faithfulness and generosity. Thus we are told, as summarised by the *Times*, that the Ritualists abandon all modes of collection except the offertory, but in comparing them with other churches it must be remembered that in the latter a large sum is frequently raised by pew-rents as well as by special collections after sermons. Mr. Le Geyt's offertory amounts to 1,000*l.* a year, and besides this there are school funds and clubs for the poor. At St. Barnabas, Pimlico, the offertory amounts to from 1,200*l.* to 1,300*l.* a year. At St. Andrew's, Wells-street, it amounts to 2,500*l.* a year, and, including other subscriptions, the total income of this church is 4,000*l.* a year. Mr. Nugee receives from this source 2*l.* a week. Mr. Bennett's offertory is 500*l.* a year. The St. Alban's offertory during the year which ended last Easter amounted to more than 2,000*l.* Mr. D Wilson's collections and offertory together amount to 450*l.* a year, but to this must be added the pew-rents. At St. James', Piccadilly, the offertory and charity sermons together yield 1,200*l.* or 1,400*l.* a year, and the pew-rents here must be a large sum. But the Ritualists are fully equalled by Mr. Clay, who, in a pew-rented church raises 1,300*l.* a year for charitable objects, in addition to 1,100*l.* a year for the support of the ministry and the fabric. This is what we have said all along, and we are persuaded that when Voluntaryism in the Church is made not the exception, but the rule as results will astonish the Christian Church.

It will be seen that Mr. Villiers has given way in the matter of Mr. Smeeton's farm, and that Mr. Smeeton is, after all, to remain his tenant. The manner in which Mr. Smeeton has dealt with his landlord, and the success attending his courage and firmness, might find imitation elsewhere — say amongst our Welsh friends. Excepting in the remarkable support which has been given to him by the press throughout the country, Mr. Smeeton has fought this battle single-handed, and he has won it. In Wales it might be fought in troops, so that no man need to stand alone. It is remarkable—no, not remarkable, but natural—that no sooner does this case drop from view than another and a similar one arises to impress the nation with the charities of the Established Church. Our readers will find particulars of this glaring case in the columns below.

The Irish Church war appears to have commenced on Irish ground, where the Church Institute has taken the field. Nothing could better serve the purposes of the Liberation party than this. Ireland does not need conviction on this question, but it has slightly needed to be stirred. The Church Institute will help to effect this desirable end. Meantime, as is reported in one of our daily journals, the committee of the National Association met at Dublin on Thursday last, to receive Mr. Carvell Williams, who has gone over, we are informed, "as a deputation from the Liberation Society," to "arrange a joint plan of action." We have little doubt that this writer has given quite correct information.

We are able to state, what has been privately known for some time, that in November next a Conference of Congregationalists on the State Education question will be held in London. The views of some of the educational voluntaries of this body have recently undergone some modification, and it will be proposed in future to accept, on a certain understanding, Government aid. Amongst those who will recommend this course are many of the gentlemen who have hitherto fought with the greatest persistency the battle of Voluntary Education.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

The first blue-book of the Commissioners has been issued. It contains the report already printed, and the evidence of the witnesses, who were eighteen in number. They were the Rev. D. Wilson, vicar of Islington; the Rev. C. T. Le Geyt, of St. Matthias, Stoke Newington; the Rev. C. White, of St. Barnabas, Pimlico; the Rev. B. Webb, of St. Andrew's, Wells-street; the Dean of Carlisle (Dr. Close); the Dean of York; the Rev. J. E. Kempe, of St. James's, Piccadilly; the Rev. G. Nugée, vicar of Wymering; Mr. John Deverhill (a parishioner who objects to the reverend gentleman's views); the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome; the Rev. E. Clay, of St. Margaret's, Brighton (a non-Ritualist); Mr. Ford (an *employé* of the Church Association); the Rev. Hyde Beadon (a Ritualist); Mr. Spiller (churchwarden of St. Alban's, Holborn); Mr. John Martin (the party proceeding against Mr. Mackonochie); Mr. H. R. Droop (a parishioner of Mr. Kingsford, of St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill); and the Rev. A. Wagner, of St. Paul's, Brighton. Besides these, there is a written paper by the Rev. E. T. Richards, in answer to Mr. Deverhill. The report and evidence occupy 119 folio pages, but there are eleven appendices, which fill forty-three more. These include the address of twenty-four prelates in 1851; a long extract from the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Exeter of the same year; an address presented to the Bishop of Winchester from 177 parishioners of Wymering against Mr. Nugée; documents relating to Christ Church, Clapham, and St. Michael's, Brighton; documents also relating to the recently discovered sealed copy of the Prayer-book; the recent Real Presence declaration of the Bishop elect of Pietermaritzburg and twenty other clergymen; extracts from the Bishop of Vermont's remarkable work on Ritualism, and the declaration of twenty American bishops in the contrary sense; the memorial of the English Church Union to the Primate; the "case and opinions" of Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Cairns, and other learned gentlemen; the counter "case and opinions" of the English Church Union, and the report of the Lower House of Convocation, with the resolutions of both Houses thereon.

The *Times*, in a summary of the evidence taken by the Commission, gives the following account of the practices of the Ritualists. The Ritualists of the present day are clearly to be distinguished from those who were the most advanced of High Churchmen ten years ago. They are all alike in having a full choral service, and bringing the Communion table and the Communion service into unusual prominence, and in various little observances, such as bowing at the Doxology, and using the inscription to the Trinity before the sermon. This service is distinguished from that which is customary in cathedrals and college chapels by the greater prominence given to the Eucharist. All representatives of this school observe numerous services. Mr. White, of St. Barnabas, administers the Communion on Sunday at seven and eight o'clock in the morning, he has morning prayers, and a short sermon for the school children at half-past nine, the ordinary service, with the Communion, at half-past ten, and evening prayer at half-past three and seven. Sometimes he has an additional service at 8·45 in the morning. On week days he has service at seven and eight in the morning, and at eight in the evening, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at twelve o'clock at noon. This is, we think, the largest list of services mentioned in the evidence, but in other respects Mr. White stands midway between Mr. Webb and the extreme Ritualists. He wears coloured stoles, which are varied with the altar-cloths, according to the season of the year, but he does not use the special Eucharistic vestments. He uses the sign of the cross over the water in baptism, and in defence of the practice of bowing at the Doxology, he mentions that it was the custom of the old people in the parish church of Wantage, where he was once curate. In all these churches the sexes are separated, and both Mr. White and Mr. Le Geyt assert that such a rule is essential in free and unappropriated churches; while Mr. White urges that where the church accommodation is inadequate to the needs of the population it is essential that the seats should not be appropriated. All the High Churchmen and Ritualists declare their anxiety that the prayers and lessons should be read as distinctly as possible, and Mr. Nugée, the most advanced of all, says that if his curate does not chant clearly he gets rid of him. Most of these churches are open all day long to afford opportunities for private prayer, and the churchwarden of St. Alban's urges the great advantage it is to the poor to have such a quiet place for contemplating their "immortal prospects." The characteristic of the extreme Ritualists is the use of "the Eucharistic vestments." These are the chasuble for the celebrating priest, the dalmatic and tunicle for the deacons. The cope is a processional ornament, but it is also customary to put it on in the evening service at the time when the Magnificat is sung, and if only one clergyman is officiating he adopts this vesture at the critical moment. At the same instant it is customary to burn incense, which is also introduced at three other times in the service. The custom of "censing persons or things" has been given up by some of the party, but the incense is still brought in, and is allowed to burn itself out. Mr. Nugée observes special services, on even the Black Letter days in the English calendar, such as those of St. Swithin, the Venerable Bede, and St. Cecilia. In connection with Mr. Nugée's church there are some young men who are being trained in a sort of monastic establishment for missionary work, and besides this there is a sisterhood in the parish which is entrusted by the Government with the visiting of Portsea and Aldershot hospitals. Some of these gentlemen, again, elevate the cross and paten after consecrating the elements, and they nearly all kneel before the table after the moment of consecration—or, in plain words, they kneel to the element. There is another practice which all the chief Ritualists avow. Mr. Le Geyt encourages confession in his preaching, and receives it if persons come to him. Confessions are frequently heard in Mr. Nugée's church. They are heard at the rail of the sacristy door; the priest sits within the rail, and those who confess kneel outside the rail. In Mr. Bennett's church confessions are received in the sacristy, or on occasions like Lent it might be in a little chapel. "We have," he says, "three or four chapels in our church—quiet places where we might go for that purpose." Mr. Clay, of Brighton, states that he was summoned on one occasion to a widow lady in great distress. The youngest daughter, eighteen years of age, was in the habit of undergoing severe penances which had been imposed by an English clergyman, then officiating in London. The night previous she had knelt on a marble slab bare-kneed for four hours, repeating certain penitential psalms and prayers, which were imposed as a penance in consequence of her having confessed to some sins of temper. The following is an extract from the evidence of the Rev. A. D. Wagner, of Brighton:—"Archbishop of Canterbury: You spoke of confession; I think you acknowledge you practise confession?—Yes; I am always at the church for three days a week during certain hours for the purpose of hearing confessions, or of giving spiritual advice, as the case may be. Have you a confessional?—No, I hear them in the vestry. Do you require them to confess periodically?—I do not require anybody to confess. It is quite voluntary on the part of everyone. Do you exhort them to confess?—I have spoken of it as a great spiritual blessing, and advised people to confess. Mr. J. Abel Smith: Are penances imposed?—Whenever a person makes a confession, of course there is always some penance enjoined; it may be saying a prayer. It usually would be saying some one or two prayers. It would be one's duty to impose some penance or other. Mr. Beresford Hope: Do you impose any penance involving corporal pain?—It is not, perhaps, a question one ought to speak about. I have never myself, certainly, imposed any such penance, but I cannot say as to others. Earl of Harrowby: What form of absolution do you use?—The one in the visitation of the sick. Mr. J. Abel Smith: Do you always wear a surplice when you receive confession?—Always, and a stole."

(From the *Daily News*.)

The evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Ritual, and now published, enables us to understand a little better the singular character of the first report of that heterogeneous and discordant body. By its aid we can account for a meagreness and poverty of thought unprecedented, we believe, in the reports of Royal Commissions; for the studious avoidance of points which the Commission were expressly commanded to examine; for the insufficiency of the considerations alleged; and for the

mingled violence and feebleness of the practical conclusions. The last witness was examined on the 15th of July, and on the same day the Commission began their deliberations. Ten meetings were subsequently held, of which all we learn from the minutes is told in the constantly recurring line, "the Commission deliberated." But the Report carries its history on its very face. The Commissioners shrink from publicly and freely treating the questions they were appointed to examine. They had before them parochial experience, learned researches, legal arguments, episcopal consultations, and the report of Convocation, and it was reasonable to expect that from these materials they would have elaborated a deliberate opinion fit to enlighten and guide the action of the Legislature. In the place of a fruitful discussion we get an arbitrary recommendation, or, rather, the suggestion and promise of a recommendation, one which may temporarily help the Commissioners out of a difficulty, but will assuredly be of no use to the Church of England. This barrenness of the labours of the Commission is not the less to be lamented because it was clearly foreseen.

The cardinal point of the first report is a statement contained in its second paragraph that the vestments are by no members of the Church regarded as essential, while they give offence to many. This is the entire basis of the recommendations to which the Commissioners proceed. Looking at the importance thus given to a single word, we are led to ask, what *is* essential? Are the two sacraments essential to grace? Is collective and outward worship essential to religion? Are spoken words essential to prayer? But one answer can be given to each of these questions, and that answer shows that the most valuable aids and instrumentalities of religion may be found among things which no one would like to say were essential. The Ritual now in question is but the manifestation and expression of that which its adherents believe to be of the utmost importance. It is a language which speaks to the eye. If it proclaims to the young and the ignorant every week and oftener what is untrue, the fact is of most serious moment, and worth any amount of investigation and trouble which learned and noble persons can bestow upon it. But if the doctrines it expresses are true—if our priests can regenerate our children, absolve us from our sins, and by a few words work a miraculous change upon the altar—it is the merest trifling to squabble over their claims to do these things in gorgeous raiment. If dress and ornament are not objects of great importance, why all this fuss about them—why public meetings and irritating discussions—why the Royal Commission itself? There has been much talk about the "millinery" of the Church: but let the Commissioners, and those who appoint them, take care that, while they hold their peace about the preaching of doctrines which our fathers renounced for the most solemn reasons, and propose to make laws about vestments, they do not themselves sink to the occupation and rank of "milliners."

The Ritualists are charged, and justly, with exalting the importance of the outward and visible when they load the public service of the Church with ceremonial obscuring the simplicity of the Gospel. At the same time, it must be admitted that their ceremonies and vestures, being symbolical, are the appropriate dress of their system of faith. But what would be said of a policy which should allow the spirit and grow angry with the letter—should tolerate the soul upon the strict understanding that it was never to appear in a body? Against such a policy the charge of a false externalism would surely lie, and well would it be if the rebuke of making clean merely the outside of the cup and platter did not descend upon its authors with a sanction more awful than any which Kings of Parliament can confer.

The question whether the Church of England shall preserve or lose its Scriptural Protestant character is truly a great one, both for England and the world; but the question whether the miracle of changing the elements of bread and wine into a Divine substance shall be performed in a surplice or in a chasuble is one of the pettiest that can agitate a frivolous mind. The English mind, however, is not frivolous. It is magnanimous enough to make great sacrifices, and—also a proof of its greatness—to inflict great suffering for an adequate object. If it should be found that under the protection of a national establishment of religion men are pursuing ends which the nation cannot but condemn, and that while the public money is being expended to spread light and knowledge, public authority is being employed to lead the people back to mediæval darkness and superstition, let us remind offenders of their obligations in an open manly way not to be misunderstood. But let us avoid petty persecution. If we can stomach the doctrines of confession, penance, priestly absolution, the real presence, let us not be so childish as to kick at their symbolical expression. That which we allow to take root and propagate itself, we must in reason permit to flower. No other course becomes the straightforward character of Englishmen. To encourage the priest to assume supernatural authority in his public teaching and private dealings with his people, and to come down upon him with restrictions when he translates those same pretensions into the language of ritual, would be to proclaim ourselves persecutors and hypocrites. Whatever else they may do, Englishmen will not do this.

(From the *Church News*.)

We confess ourselves much disappointed with the Ritual report. Where its terms and suggestions are not ambiguous, it is mainly directed against the Ritualists, which ought not to have been the case—for a series of one-sided recommendations will neither obtain great moral respect nor do much good. Defects as well as excesses should have been impartially pointed out. Moreover it is to much like the Convocation report and the bishops' manifesto—two vaguely-worded documents which created some little stir at their birth, but which soon died a natural death, and are now buried and forgotten. As the *Daily News* admits, it "is at once halting and arbitrary." We are quite aware of the difficulties which beset the Commissioners, but after all their labour the result is not a little abortive, and very disappointing. With regard to vestments not being "essential," the same may be said of episcopal palaces, lawn and satin, deans and chapters, material churches, surplices, organs, and preaching thrones; but yet the Church of England knows and tolerates them all. Why, then, should not men have liberty to obey the written law,—there is nothing unreasonable in this;—while so many Puritans "are a law unto themselves," and break rubrics without number every time they handle sacred things? Again, the plea for "established usage" is quite unworthy of the distinguished people who have put their signatures to the report. What is established usage? When did it begin? Who is to define it? Is it to differ in different dioceses? Will its adoption as a principle compel the universal use of black gowns and falling bands of lawn, and exclude early communions, choral festivals, decent altars, surpliced choirs, banners, "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and public baptisms? The Noble, Right Reverend, and most learned Commissioners should have solved these difficulties, or given us some principle for guidance in so doing. As it is, both they and we are at sea and in a mist. The truth is, our Ritualistic allies have made two great mistakes. First there ought to have been no ridiculous secresy, nor pledges to secresy, and, secondly, the camp of twenty-nine ought to have been at once boldly divided. The Government appointed this number with the express intention of getting two reports, one High and the other Low—for not less than eleven were to sign each report—and so seven would have been left to range themselves on the one side or the other. Two reports, each definite, would have been far better than such as that agreed upon, which says little and means less. For then the difficulty of legislation would have been more and more apparent. As it is diplomacy has triumphed, but has hardly helped us out of the difficulty. For if there be legislation in the interest of Lord Shaftesbury's followers, the result will astonish some of the bishops. We note, on the other hand, that the *Illustrated London News*—a serial which is now distinguished for its bad woodcuts and worse politics—maintains that "the Ritualists have clearly won a victory which, though temporary, may be valuable, and have all the advantages of time, zeal, and energy. The dose is clearly designed to have a lulling effect on society, but the dose is not strong enough, and too slight a narcotic engenders increased wakefulness." At all events—and this is the point we most earnestly press on those who act with common courage *on principle*—the Ritualists asked for "more time." The report has provided this, if it has given nothing else. Let it be used well, with promptness and efficiency.

THE RECENT CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT BERKHAMSTEAD.

We copy from the *Hemel Hempstead Gazette* of Saturday, the following curious list of seizures for Church-rates made at Berkhamstead between May 10th and June 15th:—

FROM MR. BALDWIN.
1 sack of flour, value . . . . . 2*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*
Rate 2*s.* 11*d.* Returned 1*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

FROM MRS. BARNS.
2 pictures and 2 brass candlesticks.

FROM MR. BRADSHAW.
2 pictures and 1 clock, value . . . 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.*

FROM MR. CUTLER.
2 iron boilers, 1 feather bolster . . . 15*s.* 8*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 1*s.* 4½*d.*

FROM MR. EVANS.
1 clock and 1 tea tray, value . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 5½*d.* Returned, 5*s.* 0½*d.*

FROM MR. FENNER.
1 easy chair, 1 fender, value . . . 1*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

FROM MR. GODMAN.
1 American clock and 2 pictures . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 4*d.* Returned, 10*d.*

FROM MR. GOLDING.
1 timepiece, 1 chimney-glass . . . 1*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 1½*d.* Returned, 4*s.* 10½*d.*

FROM MR. HEADING.
2 bushels of flour, value . . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 3*s.* 4*d.* Returned, 5*s.* 8*d.*

FROM MR. HEALEY.
4 sacks of beans, value . . . . 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.*
Refused to receive offered return of 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

FROM MR. HOAR.
1 watch, value . . . . . 10*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 4*s.* 3*d.*

FROM MR. HOLT.
1 wicker perambulator and 1 two-leaf mahogany table, value . . . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 3*s.* 7*d.* Returned, 2*s.* 11*d.*

FROM MR. HONOR.
1 mahogany table, value . . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 6½*d.*
Sequel of table not as yet published, rate paid for him.

FROM MRS. HUCKLESBY.
3 cane seated chairs and one large kitchen table, value . . . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 0½*d.*

FROM MR. HURST.
4 odd shoes taken for 2 pairs . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
One unknown paid rate for him. Shoes returned to Mr. Hurst, who is the oldest tradesman in the town, being about ninety years of age.

FROM MR. C. HURST.
2 pairs of shoes, value . . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 7*d.* 1 pair returned, value 9*s.*

FROM MR. JONES.
8 trusses of hay, value . . . . 16*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 2*s.* 2*d.*

FROM MR. KEEN.
6 windsor chairs taken and loaded, which, when loaded, did not just suit the fancy of the police, so that they unloaded them and took 26 pottles of flour, value . 19*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 8*d.* Returned, 1*s.* 10*d.*

FROM MR. KING.
14lbs. of loaf sugar, 4½lbs. of composite candles, 30lbs. of sugar paper . . 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 5½*d.* Returned, 3*s.* 5*d.*½.

FROM MR. LINGUARD.
45 feet of stone, value . . . . . 1*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*
Rate. 1*s.* 3*d.* Returned, 9*s.* 3½*d.*
[The stone was bought as a bargain by a neighbour opposite.]

FROM MR. LOOSELY.
1 round table and a picture of John Bright, value . . . . . 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 1*s.* 4*d.*

FROM MR. WILLER.
1 mahogany four post bedstead . . 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

FROM MR. NASH.
1 clock and 2 pictures, value . . . 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 1*d.* Returned, 12*s.* 10*d.*

FROM — NORRIS, ESQ.
3 bushels of flour, value . . . 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Rate, 15*s.* 0*d.* Returned, 3*s.* 2*d.*

FROM MR. H. NORRIS.
3 hams—24 lbs.—value . . . . 16*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 8*d.* Returned, 3*s.* 3*d.*
Two hams fetched the first time, not being enough to satisfy their cravings, they returned and fetched another.

FROM MR. NORTH.
6 cane-seated chairs, value . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 0½*d.* Returned, 1*s.* 5½*d.*

FROM MR. D. OSBORN.
6 deal planks, value . . . . 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 0*d.* Returned, 13*s.* 0*d.*

FROM MR. READ.
25 cwt. of coal, value . . . . 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 8*s.* 0*d.*

FROM T. ROBINSON, ESQ.
6 windsor chairs and one set of fire irons, value . . . . . 1*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 1½*d.* Returned, 2*s.* 10½*d.*

FROM MR. LEAMAN.
2 mahogany arm chairs and 2 tea trays, value . . . . . 1*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 3*s.* 4*d.*
Police disguised pushed in with the milkman.

FROM MR. SILLS.
1 wheelbarrow, value . . . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 1½*d.* Returned, 4½*d.*
Police asked lad to wheel it for him, willing to give a halfpenny. Lad refused. Police wheeled it away, and left it near Mr. Jones's premises while calling for hay. While loading, the barrow disappeared. When loaded, search was made for the barrow, which could not be found. Shouts from the crowd standing by were received in good part by one of the police, the other became very angry, and could scarcely keep his hands in proper bounds, and was ordered off a neighbour's premises. The barrow was found in another place.

FROM REV. T. SNELL.
2 bushels of flour, value . . . . 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 8*d.* Returned, 5*s.* 10*d.*

FROM MR. TEGGALL.
1 mahogany two-leaf dining-table, value . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 10½*d.*

FROM MR. SUMNER.
2 sacks of oats, value . . . . . 1*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 3*s.* 5½*d.* Returned, 13*s.*

FROM MR. VENN.
3 pairs of men's boots, value . . . 9*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 3*d.* 1 pair returned, value, 9*s.* 6*d.* Cash returned, 9*d.*

FROM MR. WARD.
1 mahogany dining-table, value . . . 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

FROM MR. WATTERTON.
1 American clocks, value . . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 10½*d.* Returned, 3*s.* 6*d.*

FROM MR. WILKINS.
6 deal planks, value . . . . . 18*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 1*s.* 2*d.* Returned, 1*s.* 4*d.*

FROM MR. YOUNG.
2 pairs of shoes, value . . . . 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
Rate, 2*s.* 11½*d.* Returned, 6*s.*
Poor stuff to build the Church of God upon.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Last week Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length at a meeting held at Penmaenmawr in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, over which the Bishop of Bangor presided. The right honourable gentleman described the present age as a period of crisis for the Christian religion. He said:—

It is a period when undoubtedly more has been written and more has been said in a form at least that is serious and earnest, and which commends itself to the thoughts and reflections of men with the purpose at least of greatly modifying and altering the grounds of Christian conviction, to say the least, than has been the case for many centuries. But at the same time the strong conviction, I think, remains in our minds, our understandings, and our consciences that Christianity continues to be that which it has been heretofore, the great medicine for the diseases of human nature, the great consolation for its sorrows, the great stay for its weakness, the main and only sufficient guide in the wilderness of the world. Somehow or other, even those who may upon intellectual grounds be questioning many of its details, yet scarcely venture to impeach its moral authority and power. Never, probably, was there a time when the Christian pulse, if I may so speak of those who believe in Christianity, never at least in recent times has there been a period in which that pulse beat more warmly and more freely; and if the time is a time of crisis, it is not the first time of crisis that Christianity has known. The Church and the religion of Christ are very old. They have endured for eighteen centuries. In the course of those eighteen centuries they have encountered many dangers. Many have been the times when timid hearts took fright, and when the unstable man anticipated it to be overthrown. There were times in the early periods of the Church when a Pagan reac-

tion threatened to overflow the territory that had been gained by the Gospel. There were times when superstition threatened to put out the light. There were times when the revival of Pagan learning threatened to seduce and draw away the whole Christian intellect of the world from the light of the Gospel, and from the worship of the Saviour. Therefore do not let us suppose that the trial which has come upon this age is something wholly new and unheard of. Only let us wait a little. "He that believeth," we are told, "shall not make haste." Let us abide the issue. In the meantime, however, we must not neglect duty; and it is the special function of Englishmen to propagate the Gospel. For it is almost an elementary truth, almost a truism, to lay down this doctrine—that Christians, individual Christians, and a people of Christians have positively no right to enter into social and civil relations with those parts of the world which are not Christian and decline to communicate to them the great treasure which they possess in the Christian religion, and without which all other treasures are valueless.

The special course of history and events in England had had a tendency to induce, perhaps, among them too great a leaning upon an arm of flesh.

The intimate association of Church and State by which our country has been long distinguished, and that cordial support which the authority of religion has received from the ministrations of the law and from the State, did tend, perhaps, with many of us, to put out of view the higher element which necessarily resides in the constitution of the Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is the effect which the foundation of the Church and its thorough organisation have had in that respect? If there was a want of faith in the Church of England, if that was true which was alleged of her by her adversaries, that she was a mere creature of the State, that she could only lean upon the arm of the State, and that when the direct countenance and aid of the civil power were withdrawn she would go to the ground and all her lofty pretensions would vanish into thin air—if there were those who ever listened to a whisper of that kind within them, what an emphatic refutation they received from this part, and from all parts, from the transactions that have taken place in the colonies! We have seen there springing up with almost unexampled rapidity fair and chaste copies, moulded upon the pattern of the Church at home in its essential principles, but with an adaptation that circumstances have required. We have seen—and I must say, so far as I am able to form a judgment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of almost all direct assistance from the State, and notwithstanding the loss of a great part of that strength which is derived independently of direct assistance from the power of habit and tradition—we have seen our churches constituting themselves all over the world under their bishops to an efficiency in the discharge of duty, and, moreover, with a good spirit of discipline and order, which are in many respects a lesson to ourselves. (Hear, hear.)

The right hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which he seemed to consider were in a flourishing state. He would not except even South Africa. He declined to determine whether Bishop Colenso had exceeded the wide limits which must be allowed to private judgment, but there were many facts (some of which he cited) all tending to prove that, in spite of the scandals prevailing in his diocese, the Church of England was gaining ground there.

A PLEA FOR A MONUMENT.

(From the *English Independent*.)

There is a little spot—it is but a square foot or so—in this city of London, which, though land is worth, they say, many sovereigns to the inch, we venture humbly to pray that the ingenious designers of railways and enterprising builders may please to spare. We believe the Corporation have something to do with it. We beg them to be good enough not to use it as a site for a meat-stall. It has latterly been marked by a slab; formerly a remarkable piece of wood stood upright there on special occasions, and we would fain be allowed to put on it a pillar of stone, with a few words to record the singular scenes which, in a less enlightened age, were witnessed there.

It is in Smithfield, and is simply the spot where three hundred years since a few score of persons were burnt at different times. Let it be understood that it is not the burning that we would commend to our contemporaries as worthy of perpetuation; that was a barbarism which is, of course, quite out of date in our polite and refined society. We are by no means sure, indeed, that the spectacle of a good roasting might not be welcome to the admirers of the sensational drama, or that the large crowd which attend at Newgate when Calcraft's services are in requisition might not find it even more to their taste than a hanging. It is not, therefore, the notion of burning people alive which it is worth while to commemorate as remarkable, but it is the singular fact that people chose to be burnt—that they quietly went to the stake and drew the faggots comfortably around them, when by a word or a signature they might have gone quietly home to their wives and families. We venture just to hint at the stories of the Smithfield martyrdoms as they are popularly believed. They are so ridiculously incredible that, no doubt, the modern critical faculty will discover that they are mere myths; yet even so we shall have done a service to the cause of truth, historical and otherwise, by calling attention to them.

It is, then, currently reported that in the year 1533 a learned student named Frith, quite a young man, was burnt at Smithfield with a friend of his named Hewitt, merely for writing a book the obnoxious sentiments of which he was so obstinate as to stick to, though an apology would immediately have released him. On arriving at the fire-place, he expressed great joy and embrace the faggots. A teacher of languages followed his example soon afterwards, although King Henry himself begged him not to be so foolish. He eat his breakfast on the morning of his death "with the gentlemen present, showing neither sadness nor fear." A very notable trio—a learned Christian doctor of much repute, a London curate, and the Vicar of Stepney—were all burned together in the next bout at Smithfield. They made most admirable speeches upon the occasion. Not to be tedious in the relation, we may skip a few names, and mention the story that an accomplished lady, of good family and estate, named Mrs. Anne Askew, was, in the year of our Lord 1545, carried to the stake at Smithfield in a chair. She could not walk there because the Lord Chancellor had been amusing himself by racking her with his own hands in the Tower "till she was nigh dead." She does not seem to have been such a very wicked woman either, but she would not give the names of other ladies or gentlemen who were of her opinion as to some questions of the Sacrament. When the men were just going to light the sticks that were to burn her, the King sent to ask her to recant, and so avoid the flames, but neither she nor her three companions—one of whom was a gentleman of the Household—would hear of such a thing; they preferred the fire, and were consumed accordingly. A few years afterwards the Smithfield fires became so very numerous and frequent that it is impossible to recount them all. It was just such another business as when they used to hang the people by the dozen at Tyburn and Newgate every Monday morning, while the acquiescence and even the satisfaction of the persons selected to furnish living fuel for the pyre does not appear to have at all diminished. The Rev. John Rogers, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, reader at St. Paul's, was roused up suddenly one morning in his cell, and bade prepare for the fire. While walking quietly along to the place, his wife and children rushed in upon him, and whelmed him with their lamentations, but he very quietly consoled them, and begged them to keep up their courage. The historian relates that "in the presence of Rochester, Comptroller, of the Queen's Household, Sir Richard Southwell, both the Sheriffs, and many people, the fire was kindled. When it had taken hold upon his legs and shoulders, he, as one feeling no smart, washed his hands in the flame, as though it had been cold water. After lifting up his hands to heaven, not removing them till the fire consumed them, he most mildly yielded up his spirit into the hands of his Heavenly Father. A little before burning pardon was offered him if he would recant; but he utterly refused." Six or eight were sometimes burned in a batch, the character of the burning being occasionally varied by the introduction of a girl or a boy. One youth, named William Hunter, about nineteen years old, was especially encouraged in his determination to be burnt by his aged father and mother. Sometimes it was a learned divine, then a common butcher or tailor, now a grave matron, and then a well-to-do tradesman of Chepe. It is indeed very much to the discredit of these stories that in every case the Bishops—who are the very examples of Gospel pity and the direct inheritors of Apostolic grace—are said to have been the instigators of these burnings. This is almost enough to cause them to be put aside at once as horrible concoctions of some man with a diseased imagination, like Edgar Poe, or at best old wives' tales invented to make the children's blood curdle on a winter's eve. Yet they are so well authenticated that until the critical faculty of a Buckle or a Lecky has done its work upon them we cannot help believing that they did actually take place. If it really was, the remark naturally occurs, What an unaccountable set of fanatics there must have been in those days!

. . . . . .

We are afraid we shall be deemed impertinent and troublesome for suggesting such a thing, but we really do desire that a memorial may be erected on the site of the Martyrs' Stone in Smithfield, to keep in mind the fact that once there were men and women in England who had a CONSCIENCE.

We desire it for yet another reason. Three hundred years ago, clergymen, ladies, educated men, illiterate artisans, honest lads, and simple-hearted girls went cheerfully to the fire, "not accepting deliverance," because they did not believe and would not say that the bread and wine of the Communion were the very body and blood of Christ, because they protested against sacramentalism, detested Ritualism, and strove with all their might to prevent the nation being engulphed in Popish error. Because they thus cheerfully suffered and died rather than deny their conscience and their faith, therefore England is as yet a Protestant country. The flames which consumed them lit a candle which has never been put out yet; and, as a small contribution towards keeping it alight still, we desire a memorial of them at Smithfield.

Would it not be timely? Let Dr. Pusey and his friends of the Church Union, the clergy of St. Alban's, and the rest of the Ritualist conspirators, reply. It seems timely to us, if not to them; and if the Corporation will give their consent we will guarantee that there shall be plenty of money to erect a monument that shall be no disgrace to the City of London, and that visitors from far and near shall come to see. We think we should like to have engraved on it the dying words of a Prebendary of St Paul's, who, when fastened to the stake, exclaimed, "O England! England! repent thee of thy sins; beware of Antichrist, beware of idolatry! Take heed they do not deceive thee."

THE IRISH CHURCH.

On both sides (says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*) preparations are now being made with unwonted earnestness for the coming struggle on the old battle-ground of the Irish Church. The Committee of the National Association met on Thursday to receive Mr. Carvell Williams, who has come over as a deputation from the Liberation Society to arrange a joint plan of attack. He is stated to be perfectly satisfied with the assurances he has received that the Roman Catholic clergy and people do not desire any State endowment for their Church. On the other hand, the members of the Establishment are concerting measures for its defence. An influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the county Longford was held on Friday in the Protestant Hall, Longford, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Church Institution and organising means for refuting misstatements. The presence of ministers representing the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches showed that on this question different Protestant denominations are disposed to unite. The chair was taken by the Archdeacon of Ardagh, who delivered a long address in support of the objects of the meeting. He maintained that an Established Church was preferable to one sustained by voluntary contributions, and that in this country, if the voluntary system alone prevailed, there would be many parishes without a resident minister. It was not, however, a question whether the voluntary or the State system was the better instrument for promoting religion and morality—it was, whether the Irish Church, which has been established and endowed 1,400 years, should be deprived of the endowments, which it held for the benefit of the people. It was therefore a question for the laity, and if Parliament took away the property of the Church, what security would there be for the property of any nobleman or gentleman in the country? If the Church were despoiled, the Union would be endangered, and the Church of England would also suffer. If a Church were to be maintained only where it had a majority of numbers, then the Church in England and Ireland was one, and Protestants were the majority in the United Kingdom; but it was not on numbers that a Church should be established, but on the principle that it holds and maintains the truth. As regards its income, there was much exaggeration. The average income of the rectors in Ireland is only 245*l.* a year. Again, it was not the cause of discontent, as had been alleged, for in the late insurrection it was never put forward as a grievance. The attack was made at a time when the clergy showed proofs of devotion and the Church of progress. In 1730 there were only 800 clergy in Ireland; in 1864 there were 2,072. In 1730 there were only 430 churches and 141 glebe houses in Ireland; in 1864 there were 1,579 churches and 978 glebe houses. He expressed his belief that, so long as the clergy did their duty, so long would the Church stand, even though deprived of its emoluments.

A similar meeting, well attended by the Protestant clergy, has been held at Cavan. Mr. James Storey occupied the chair, in the absence of Lord Cavan, who was expected, but could not be present. The Bishop of Kilmore made a few observations commendatory of the institution, and pointed out the necessity for refuting the misrepresentations which were put forward by the assailants of the Church. He called on the Rev. Dr. Lee to give some information, and the rev. gentleman, in compliance with the request, entered into a history of the formation of the Liberation Society in England to disestablish the Church, and of the Church Institution to counteract its efforts. He went into statistics to show that there was but one single benefice in all Ireland to be found in which there were not several members of the Established Church; that, in the general decrease of the Irish population, the members of the Established Church had been diminished in less proportion than those of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches; that eight-ninths of the tithe-rent charge was paid by Protestant landlords and only one-ninth by Roman Catholics, and that a rent-charge was in the nature of a reserved rent, which never belonged to either landlord or tenant. Other arguments were adduced in answer to objections. Resolutions in support of the Institution were adopted.

Statements of various kinds are appearing in Irish papers, purporting to convey information as to the Irish Church and Universities questions, and the policy of the Government with respect to them. The ordinary autumn meeting of the Roman Catholic prelates will be held in Dublin on the 13th inst., when a declaration of opinion will, it is said, be framed, to be immediately promulgated, in favour of disendowment or "levelling down." The *Nation* adds that "certain propositions from the Government" will, on the same occasion, be laid before those prelates, "formally or informally," with respect to a charter for the Catholic University. The *Freeman's Journal*, complaining that the list of Commissioners to inquire into the condition of the Irish Church has not been published, according to the promise of the Irish Attorney-General on the hustings of the University of Dublin, intimates the existence of a general belief that the Government have changed their policy on that question, though "a section of the Cabinet feel that the Irish Church is doomed and cannot be saved."

LANDLORDISM AND CHURCH-RATES.

On this subject we lately published a correspondence between the Hon. F. Villiers and Mr. Job Smeeton, of Sibbertoft, his tenant. The following sequel to the same has been published at the request of Mr. Villiers:—

Marston Trussell Hall, Market Harborough,
Sept. 3, 1867.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 29th ult., I must remind you that you have occupied the sixty-two acres of grass land in question without any house or buildings thereon since Mr. Villiers acquired the property in October, 1857, on the same terms as when the purchase

took place, and under the usual obligation to pay all tenant's rates and taxes.

I must also remind you that you have since then paid your Church-rates, and at a very recent period, whenever called upon to do so.

In a subsequent part of your letter you state that inasmuch as a large portion of the money was spent before the rate was levied the law was set at defiance by the demand for the rate, and not by the refusal to pay it. On this, the first intimation which Mr. Villiers has received that the legality of the rate was called in question, inquiries have been made, and it certainly does appear that some irregularity has occurred which in law would vitiate the rate, although it has been accepted and paid by the general body of freeholders and occupiers in the parish.

Under these circumstances, I am directed by Mr. Villiers to say that he will accept the return of the notice to quit if you wish to continue his tenant.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
B. E. BENNETT.

Mr Job Smeeton, Sibbertoft, Market Harborough.

Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire,
Sept. 4, 1867.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your agent's letter of the 3rd inst., and as it is my wish to continue your tenant for the land I have hitherto occupied, in accordance with your request I return the notice to quit. But in doing so, permit me to say that my convictions and intentions with regard to a compulsory Church-rate will not be altered. If you think well to publish your agent's letter I beg that you will publish this also.

Your obedient servant,
JOB SMEETON.

Hon. F. Villiers.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE ON SACERDOTALISM.

The Bishop of Carlisle (the Hon. and Right Rev. S. Waldegrave) has commenced his triennial visitation. In the course of his charge to the clergy, the bishop, referring to the inadequate esteem manifested towards the clergy of the Church of England in their respective districts, said there were various reasons assigned for it—the first of which was the low moral tone which some time ago was the characteristic of the clergy; the second reason was the low intellectual standard of the clergy. While admitting the fact that the clerical calling had, in common with all others, men of varied ability in its ranks, he could not allow that this was more the case in the Church of England than in any other profession. If some vocations were gifted more than others, it was the exception and not the rule. Generally speaking, the clergy were of retiring habits, and were apt more to conceal and depreciate than exhibit and make the most of their attainments. The world gave them no help, but it accepted the verdict of the public, and, in many cases, aggravated the evil which it affected to deplore. Frequently pastors themselves lacked the due appreciation of the high dignity of the office with which they were invested. The consequence was obvious. The ministry was not presented in its true glory to the people. The right rev. prelate then proceeded to notice the more important question for their consideration—What constituted the essence of the ministry under the Christian dispensation?

There was no concealing the fact that two distinct and contrary theories were held upon this subject. The one theory might be called the sacerdotal, the other the evangelistic. The sacerdotal found its most full and complete exhibition in the formularies of Trent and the communion of Rome; the evangelistic was embodied in the documents and constitution of the Church of England, with a reverence, a simplicity, and a chaste comeliness which justly vindicated for her a most honourable place amongst all the daughters of the Reformation. First for the sacerdotal theory. Before the dawn of the Reformation, those who had passed to the higher degree of the ecclesiastical hierarchy almost universally claimed to be sacrificing priests and spiritual judges. A minister came before his flock as a sacrificing priest, clad in vestments especially belonging to the functions he was about to discharge. He presented himself to his people as a spiritual judge. Seated in the tribunal of the confessional, he received into his ear the outpourings of the heart of the penitent, whom he aided in a searching investigation of his secret thoughts by questions which were minutely suggestive. Neither sex nor age was excused from subjection to so excruciating and humiliating an exercise. Whence were these sacrificing and judicial powers of the priesthood derived, and how were they transmitted? It was said they were derived by Apostolical succession. The consequences to the laity of the Tridentine theory were awful indeed. The salvation of every man, woman, and child depended upon his or her adhesion to the one body corporate in which those awful prerogatives resided. The evangelistic theory was in no ecclesiastical document exhibited more clearly, fully, or practically than in the laws of the United Church of England and Ireland. Did any inquire into the nature of the Christian ministry as it respected those that were without the fold of the visible Church, the answer was distinct: it was a ministry of evangelism. Would any learn what was the most weighty function of the ministry as regarded the sheep which had been already gathered into the fellowship of Christ's religion? Again was the reply of their formulary unequivocal; the presbyter in the household of faith was still an evangelist. As regarded the outer framework of the Christian society, they maintained that Episcopacy was so great a blessing, so high a privilege that they could never thank God enough that it had been preserved to their Church and nation. But they said that the truth as it is in Jesus was a greater treasure, and the possession of it a higher privilege still, and that they were more really built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, who, less favoured than themselves in respect of outward forms, in the humbler, homelier setting of the northern Presbyterianism, exhibited the image of Christ, than they who in the more ancient and more gorgeous framework of the southern Episcopacy delighted to show forth the glories of Mary in place of those of her Son. In like manner with regard to the Divine sacraments which it was the special duty of Christ's servants to dispense. They held them to be effectual means of grace, but that was in subordination to and in co-operation with the Word. Herein they were reminded of the vast difference as respected the determination of the spiritual standing of individuals between the two theories of the Christian ministry. In the one all was objective; in the other it was subjective. Embrace the sacerdotal theory, and the inquiry of the anxious soul would be directed outwardly to the notes of the visible communion with which he was in fellowship. Submit to the evangelistic theory, and it would be the heart's engrossing desire to look within and discover within its own bosom the certain workings of an inward and spiritual grace. Nor might they conceal from themselves the very serious ecclesiastical issues which depended upon their decision. Let the sacerdotal theory be adopted, even with that modification which was fondly believed by its advocates to vindicate an Anglican as distinguished from a Roman character, and it became a matter of the greatest difficulty to justify our national secession from a Latin obedience in the sixteenth century. Pleas such as they had recently seen alleged for a continuance in the schism, drawn from the so-called mission of the English hierarchy, might possibly for a time answer the purpose of quieting unsettled spirits within the limits of our seagirt island; but they left them under the constraining obligation to worship in the sanctuaries, and make use of the ministrations of Rome in those lands beyond the seas where she was, on this theory, sole authority. But apart from individual and ecclesiastical considerations, serious and practical ministerial concerns were involved in the decision which they were called upon by the exigencies of the day to make between the sacerdotal and evangelistic theories. But how should their choice be determined? To what criterion were they to bring those conflicting and incompatible theories? How were they that held the King's commission to ascertain whether it was to be read as constituting them priests or as making them evangelists? Surely they must betake themselves to the King's written instructions. As Churchmen, as Christians, they could give but one reply to this inquiry, so long as the 6th Article of religion remained unrepealed, and the 16th and 17th verses of the third chapter of the 2nd Epistle to Timothy remained uncancelled. Materials for the formation of a Scriptural judgment were sufficiently plentiful. No one who had not read the entire New Testament record for the express purpose of ascertaining the mind of the inspired writers upon the subject at issue, could have any idea how copious were the instructions they communicated respecting the Christian ministry. What was the verdict of the Book of God when thus consulted on the question before them? Without hesitation he replied that the Scriptures were decidedly and unequivocally against the pretensions of sacerdotalism. The reply of all Apostolic practice was the same. Let the ministry cherish the honoured liturgies, the grave discipline, the Apostolic order of England's Church; but let them beware of all approaches to a system the central point of which was imposing exhibitions addressed to the fancy and the senses. No wonder some should hasten to adopt opinions which so easily supplied the deficiencies of which they were conscious. Let the practice of auricular confession invest them with a power over the maids and matrons of their flocks which bade defiance to the authority of the parent and the husband, and society itself would be placed at their feet. In public let form, colour, incense, and music combine to lend their delights to the office in which, clad in garments unused for 300 years, they elevated the host before the adoring throng, and there could be but one result—Christ was not there, and where Christ was not, there, in spite of all artistic, all histrionic representations of the Lord, the only presence was that of death.

SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE TO A CHURCH-RATE.—At the petty sessions of Braintree, a name indelibly associated with the important Church-rate judgment, Mr. William Shaw Wright, of Pouchers Farm, Wethersfield, appeared to show cause why he had not paid the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*, for a Church-rate made on June 4th. Mr. Wright undertook his own cause, objecting to the rate on the ground that the notice was not properly signed. There was also an item for the "repair" of the church, while there was nothing in the estimate to bear it out, and an item of 30*s.* for a Bible. He regretted that he and his friends had not been applied to by the churchwardens for subscriptions towards the Bible; they would have contributed willingly, in the hope that they would read it and profit by its contents. [Some applause in court.] Now, as to the church gates, he thought he had convinced the Bench that he had already paid a rate in which the new gates were charged; the churchwardens had removed the old gates and not replaced them, and it was not usual for people to be asked to pay for a thing twice over. As to the endowment, it was evident that there was a considerable balance in hand. He should therefore dispute the validity of the rate. The Bench allowed that the objections were *bonâ fide*. Mr. Wright was immediately served with citation to the Ecclesiastical Court, the churchwardens having anticipated their defeat before the Bench.

A NEW BISHOPRIC.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are taking measures for the erection of a new bishopric for the north of Europe, the seat of which shall be at Heligoland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN WORKHOUSES.—At the monthly meeting of the Liverpool select vestry, held last Tuesday week, a resolution appointing a paid Roman Catholic chaplain to the workhouse was lost by a majority of 17 to 6.

THE REV. DR. JAMES HAMILTON, of Regent's-square Church, has, we understand, left Hill Side Hydropathic Estal lishment, Godalming, greatly benefited by the six weeks' treatment he has gone through. He is now residing on the sea coast, where it is to be hoped his recovery may be completed.

THE REV. DR. MCLEOD.—A number of influential Scotch residents of Liverpool, and other earnest well-wishers to the cause of missions, as an expression of their sympathy with Dr. N. Macleod on the eve of his departure for India, and to show their personal regard for himself, entertained him on Friday at a banquet.

STREET PREACHING IN IRELAND.—The Rev. Mr. Campbell, who was recently assaulted in Granard while passing through the town, attempted to preach in the streets of Moate on Sunday week, but was obliged to desist in consequence of the hooting of an adverse crowd. Forty-one persons who took part in the disturbance were summoned by the police before the magistrates on Thursday, and the charge having been proved, Captain Upton, the chairman, expressed strong disapproval of their conduct on the part of the bench; but as no serious breach of the peace had been committed, the magistrates dismissed the charge, but at the same time cautioning the parties that if their conduct were repeated they would not be so leniently dealt with.

THE UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.—In a memorial to be presented to the Pan-Anglican Synod, signed by the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, M.A., of Knightsbridge, the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, and other gentlemen of the High-Church party, the memorialists express thankfulness for the efforts made towards a visible reunion between English Churchmen and the orthodox Church of the East, and go on to say:—"We are mindful of efforts made in former time by British and foreign bishops and theologians to effect, by mutual explanations on either side, a reconciliation between the Roman and Anglican communions. And, considering the intimate and visible union which existed between the Church of England and the rest of Western Christendom, we earnestly entreat your lordships seriously to consider the best means of renewing like endeavours, and to adopt such measures as may, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, be effectual in removing the barriers which now divide the Western branch of the Catholic Church. But, fully conscious that so great a gift as the healthful reunion of Christendom cannot be obtained by any efforts of mere human wisdom, we further ask your lordships specially to commend to the members of your flocks earnest and persevering prayer that God would so pour His love into the hearts of all Christians that they may be drawn to be again one fold under one Shepherd."

A RITUALISTIC DIFFICULTY.—"Christopher" writes in great alarm to the *Church News* as follows:—"Now that the custom of wearing moustaches is so general, it seems imperative on the part of the clergy to adopt measures for guarding the blessed sacrament from the consequent irreverence and sacrilege. Do the clergy find that irreverence is the result? And what is the usual course pursued by them? Do they speak on the subject from the pulpit, or have they printed directions with cautions to distribute among their people? or do they merely speak privately to the individual members of their congregations? And if remonstrance fail, what can they do? Can they refuse to give the Sacrament to such persons? My questions are prompted by witnessing the conduct of the members of the congregation at Christ Church, Clapham. There you may see the men leave the altar with their moustaches bedewed with the Precious Blood, and the poor clergy after mass have to go down on their knees to search for that which has been suffered to drop. What an awful thing to have to minister to such a congregation! Such a sight I have only seen when an Anglican bishop has been the celebrant. But is the like atrocious conduct perpetuated at any other altar where there is any pretension to a Catholic ritual? Christ Church is thought to have a Catholic congregation. The above fact shows how little they deserve the name."

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—For several years a man named Parsons has lived at Leigh Green, near Tenterden, under Seaman Beale, Esq., and we have every reason to believe that he has been a good servant. It appears that recently a son of Parsons, a youth about twenty years of age, has thought fit to join the Bible Christians at Boar's Isle, and to become a teacher in their Sunday-school. A few Sundays ago, as the Rev. R. C. T. Beale, incumbent of Boar's Isle, was returning from the administration of the Lord's Supper, he met this youth, and by some means or other ascertained that he was going to this Dissenting Sunday-school. The result was that during the ensuing week Parsons was waited upon by his landlord, and threatened with expulsion from his house if the son did not at once give up his connection with the Bible Christian chapel and school. After a long conversation, in which the poor man pleaded the hardship of the case, Mr. Beale relented, and agreed to be satisfied if the young man were sent away from home. And with this hard condition the poor parents were obliged to comply, or submit to be turned out of the house themselves. The son has accordingly been driven away from the home of his childhood, and compelled to seek lodgings at Tenterden. So much for the religious liberties of agricultural labourers in England. —*Sussex paper.*

POOR CLERGY RELIEF SOCIETY.—Last Tuesday week the annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Society was held at the offices, Southampton-street. Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops Chapman and Anderson, and from several others, expressing the regret of the writers at not being able to attend. Amongst those present were the Revs. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A., J. M. Clarke, M.A., and Mr. Blackburne, M.A. The Rev. J. E. Cox was called to the chair, and the secretary, Mr.

Piggot, read a report, which was to the effect that in consequence of the increased support which had been given to it, the society had largely multiplied their grants. The task of inquiring into the cases of distress which had been reported was performed with the requisite tact, and the committee had used its best efforts to minister to the necessities of the sufferers. The thanks of the committee are tendered to the many friends and supporters who have aided in the work which has been done. Since the commencement of the society 182 meetings have been held for the purpose of making grants; 1,552 cases have been relieved; and the sum expended in grants has amounted to 11,163*l.*

DR. GUTHRIE IN HOLLAND.—In the course of an address to the members of the Evangelical Alliance, at Amsterdam, Dr. Guthrie said he had long been accustomed to public life, and his business usually had been to be a speaker in the strict sense of the term. In England they call the chairman of the House of Commons the speaker, the reason being that he is the only person who does not speak in the House. His business had been, not to be a speaker in the English sense, but in the common sense of the term. Being in an extraordinary position for him, he had to beg that any faults which he might commit would be kindly forgiven by the assembly. He had the satisfaction of believing that the people of Holland would understand his Scotch better than the English which had been spoken. (Laughter.) When going through Amsterdam the other day he asked his way to a certain point, and he was answered "recht through." Now that was very good Scotch as well as Dutch. (Laughter.) In fact, he felt himself so much at home in Holland that he was very much inclined to stay in the country, and if he ventured to preach he would preach broad Scotch. They could never forget what they owed to Holland, to William the Silent. He settled the destinies of the Christian world. Nor could they forget the other William, the man who settled the destinies of his (the speaker's) own country and put down the Stuarts. But for that William he would not have been where he was that day. He would have been in chains, or without a head. They were not very much given to compliment, people in England; they were not so polite as the French, they were more grave, like their Dutch friends. In short, a saying in England was, "As grave as a Dutchman." The only man, however, whom they complimented was their William of Orange. He was the only man in connection with whose name they used the words, "William of immortal memory." (Loud cheers.)

A WELSH PATRIARCH.—The Edinburgh *Daily Review* has a notice of a Welsh Independent minister, the Rev. David Williams, of the county of Brecon:—"He has been, come next summer, sixty-four years minister of the same congregation. His predecessor was their pastor for fifty years, and his predecessor was their minister for sixty years, so that the churches still under his care have had only three ministers during the long space of 174 years; and what is still as remarkable, the peace of these congregations has never been once disturbed by a single jar or discord during all these long years. Peace has always prevailed among the various members. It was only at the beginning of last January (1867) that he lost his wife, after a happy union of sixty-one years, and that was the first time that a coffin crossed his threshold during his unusually long married life, all his children, seven in number, being still alive. He preaches now generally three times every Sunday, and several times during the week, and although in his eighty-ninth year, he is up early on Monday morning, and does not know, except by report, what some persons mean by the word 'Mondayish.' For upwards of fifty-five years he has been one of the most popular preachers in Wales, and the great attraction on 'field days' in North and South Wales, when many thousands are present to attend open-air services; and so great a traveller has he been on horseback, that he must at least have spent ten years of his life in the saddle. Talk of the youthful buoyancy of the late Lord Palmerston! Why, our patriarch parson of eighty-eight would have walked and run him off his legs, and wearied him or any other rider. He is completely weather-proof. Rain, snow, tempest, and storm he makes no account of, and even now he would think nothing of riding forty miles over a rough country and conducting a public service in the evening. He has been for many years a staunch teetotaler. He has an iron constitution. He is a perfect specimen of the Welsh build—short legs, broad shoulders, and a deep chest. He has enjoyed extraordinarily good health, for during the lengthened period of his ministry he has never once been disabled from preaching on a Sunday. Nature has endowed him with all the natural elements of an orator. His temperament is highly mercurial, and his affections intensely ardent. He speaks even now with unfaltering fluency and remarkable force. He is distinguished for his catholicity of spirit, and is equally beloved by good men of every religious persuasion. His character is spotless, his theology orthodox, and his preaching highly evangelical."

AN INDIAN RAJAH AND THE MISSIONARIES.—A correspondence of very great interest is published in the *Madras Times*. The Maharajah of Travancore and his Prime Minister have recently been made Knights of the Star of India, and the missionaries (of the London Missionary Society) in Travancore thought it well to address them on the occasion in terms of congratulation, expressing at the same time warm acknowledgments of the treatment of the missionaries and native converts, and the social and administrative improvements in progress. The Maharajah, still a strict Hindoo, is the most independent native sovereign in India, and the Prime Minister is a high-caste Brahmin. The Maharajah, in his reply to the address, says:—

I am glad that you appreciate the efforts made by my Government to do its duty to the people. These I may briefly assure you will be steadily and cheerfully continued. As I have resolved to avail myself, for purposes of administration, of the most qualified agency that the country can afford under the operation of its several educational institutions, I am in hopes that increasing success will, under the blessing of the Almighty, attend our endeavours to advance the public welfare. You especially allude to the toleration accorded by the Sirkar in religious matters. This great principle Travancore has always been anxious to act upon. I am satisfied that progress in the right direction is best promoted by leaving to each unit of society the greatest liberty of thought and action in all matters, consistently of course with the indispensable requisites of good government, and hence it will ever be my sincere wish, as it has hitherto been, to accord religious and civil liberty to the fullest possible extent, after the example set to the world by the great British Power. I now thank you heartily for your kind congratulations and good wishes for myself and my family. I wish you in return all the blessings which a merciful Providence bestows upon His creatures.

The reply of the Prime Minister is not less cordial:—

Gentlemen,—You advert to the courtesy and attention which have been shown to you. Allow me to acknowledge, on the other hand, the considerable benefit which the administration has undoubtedly derived from the existence of a body of gentlemen like you in the country. It is true your chief vocation is of a religious character, and you cannot afford to divert much of your attention to secular interests. Still, permit me to say that you are very good critics of public affairs. You come from parts of the world which are at the front in the march of civilisation; you feel a warm interest in the welfare of the people among whom you are placed; you mix with them freely, and understand their feelings and wishes; you seek no favour; you are fearless in the exposure of evil and the advocacy of good measures. Obviously, therefore, to carry your favourable opinion is to possess a source of no mean power for good.

Religious Intelligence.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—On Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., the session was opened according to custom by a devotional service held at the Seminary, Well-street, Hackney. The hall was well filled at six o'clock by a numerous company, which met to tea—many ladies being present. After tea, the friends assembled in the library, when a meeting of a very interesting character was held, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Sidney Hall, minister of Falcon-square Chapel, and formerly a student in the College. Among the company present were the Revs. J. S. Wardlaw, M.A., I. V. Mummery, J. Ross, E. Price, W. Tyler, S. W. M'All, M.A., T. Farren, and J. Halsey; Chas. Reed, E. Viney, W. Black, and — Carlisle, Esq.; with the tutors—the Rev. S. M'All and Rev. S. Ransom; and the secretary—the Rev. J. E. Richards. Prayer was offered by Messrs. Mummery and Price, and at the close by the Rev. W. Tyler. The principal feature of the occasion was a very able and impressive address to the students by the Rev. J. S. Hall, chairman, on the connection between the love of souls for Christ's sake and a successful preparation for the ministry. The proceedings throughout seemed to afford special gratification to the friends of the institution.

HULL.—The Rev. G. T. Coster, of Cross-street Chapel, Barnstaple, Devonshire, has been chosen to succeed the Rev. E. Jukes as the pastor of Fish-street Chapel, Hull.

MARLBOROUGH.—The jubilee of the Independent chapel, Marlborough, Wilts, was celebrated on Friday, Aug. 30. In the afternoon the foundation-stone of a new schoolroom and one or two class-rooms was laid by C. Jupe, Esq., of Mere. A tea-meeting was afterwards held in the Corn Exchange, which was very tastefully decorated with flowers and mottoes for the occasion. The room was full both then and afterwards, when the chair was taken by C. Day, Esq., and addresses delivered by the Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., the pastor; the Rev. R. Dawson, B.A., the Rev. T. Davies, from Liverpool; C. Jupe, Esq., and the Rev. A. Johnson. Very much interest was excited by the day's proceedings, and there was a determination, if possible, to have the building free from debt when erected.

ALBANY-STREET, EDINBURGH.—The Rev. John Pulsford, of Offord-road, having accepted the invitation to become the pastor of this church, since the separation from the Rev. James Cranbrook, the congregation have determined on modernising and improving the interior of this chapel, which is now in course of being re-floored and fitted with benches, the gallery front of open ironwork. Increased vestry accommodation, which was much required, has also been provided for by a good minister's, deacons', and public vestries. The lighting will also be greatly improved by enlarging the windows, and a better distribution of the gas by sunlights in the ceiling. A platform will be substituted for the pulpit, and the benches cushioned throughout. It is expected the alterations will be completed and the chapel reopened by their new pastor on the first week of November.

CURRY REVEL.—The Congregational Chapel, Curry Revel, Somerset, was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 4th, after having undergone a considerable enlargement, combined with other improvements. A considerable number of ministers, and a large number of friends from the neighbouring towns and villages, were present. The Rev. C. Chapman, M.A., of Bath, preached from Rev. i. 5 6, after which a public tea was provided, to which a considerable number of persons sat down. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of R. Southcombe, Esq. The pastor (Rev. H. J. Bull), gave some account of the progress of Christian work in the village, and stated that the enlargement was absolutely needed, in consequence of the crowded congregations. The sum expended had been 125*l.*, of which 90*l.* had been raised. Pleasant and instructive speeches were made by Revs. W. Sneed, W. Long, A. Aram, W. Denham, and C. Chapman, M.A., who stated that the meetings held that day were an incontrovertible evidence that the cause of God could be supported in villages without State aid or compulsory votes. The whole of the required sum (35*l.*) being quickly obtained, these interesting services closed with praise and prayer.

BARKING-ROAD, ESSEX.—On Wednesday afternoon last week Isaac Perry, Esq., of Chelmsford, laid the memorial stone of another new Congregational Chapel at Canning Town, Barking-road, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. It appears that the old chapel, of which the Rev. T. Perfect is pastor, has become too small, and a want has been felt for giving accommodation to the increasing population of the district. The new building, which will cost 1,586*l.* 19s. 9d., is being erected by Mr. R. Stevens, of Poplar, from designs by J. W. Morris, Esq., of the same place. It will be a plain, substantial building, with platform pulpit, and vestry underneath, and the interior will be so arranged that galleries can be afterwards erected if necessary. Accommodation will be provided for 495 worshippers. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. The proceedings commenced by singing a hymn. A portion of Scripture was then read by the Rev. E. T. Egg, and prayer offered by the Rev. H. E. Arkell, after which another hymn was sung. Mr. Perry then proceeded to lay the stone, first depositing in a cavity underneath a bottle containing several newspapers, a copy of the articles of faith according to Congregationalism, and a history of the church. A silver trowel was next handed to Mr. Perry by the architect, and the stone was laid in due form, after which Mr. Perry addressed the assembled crowd. The Rev. Dr. G. Smith, of Poplar, in the course of a long speech, said that the gratifying occasion that had called them together that day was evidence of the efficiency and power of the voluntary principle as connected with pure evangelical Christianity. They came there with no spirit of rivalry on the ground of their brethren, but they came there because there was a great work to do. They came there to meet the wants of the great and growing population of that neighbourhood, but in no sectarian temper, and to erect no sectarian temple. If it was asked what their principles were, he would answer—the principle they admired and believed in was the open voluntary principle. They did not go *in formâ pauperis* to the Government; they asked nobody how their fellow-creatures should be taxed to rear their places of worship; but all gave according to their ability and opportunity, and laid their free-will offerings upon the altar of their God. Upon the occasion of their coming together like this it was very gratifying to look upon the effect that would follow their efforts. He valued the erection of places of worship like this far more than all the implements of war that could be constructed. He then enumerated the main articles of the confession of faith, as professed by Congregational Churches, and added that those principles had been held by some of the greatest men that ever lived—by such men as Milton, and they were also held by that great man Oliver Cromwell. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. E. Schnadhorst, of North Bow, another hymn sung, and the meeting adjourned to the chapel for tea. At this meeting about 200 persons were present; J. Perry, Esq., occupied the chair. Addresses of an interesting nature were delivered by various ministers and others interested.

Correspondence.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—From an English point of view, the arguments of your leading article evoked by my last letter are undoubtedly forcible and warranted by the appearance of facts. Nevertheless, before utterly condemning the Prussian Government, it is only just to remember that they have recently had to pass through very exceptional times. German freedom is of to-day, whilst English liberty is of centuries' growth. Yet even in England we sometimes present a curious spectacle to the eyes of foreigners. The demeanour of Bismark to the Prussian deputies is not unmatched by the conduct of Ministers in this country to members of our Parliament. Conscription may drive Germans to emigrate, but that only proves that in Germany, as elsewhere, some persons dislike military service, and not that they dislike German unity as now being effected. We, too, in Ireland have our exiles. As to the military power of the King of Prussia, I think I could find in the *Nonconformist*, of thirteen or fourteen years ago, articles which showed up the irresponsible war policy of Lord Palmerston in terms quite as strong as those you employ with regard to Prussia now. We have certainly a free press, and so have Holland and Belgium, whilst that of Prussia is

practically so. Still you, Sir, know something of the difficulty of standing in opposition to popular passion; and if the German majority following Bismark have, in times of excitement, committed some excesses, England has had a Prime Minister capable of introducing a Conspiracy Bill at the instigation of the French Emperor. The acts of the Prussian King and Count Bismark are by no means entitled to unqualified praise; but the strong conviction impressed upon my mind, is that King and Count are but the topmost waves of a great national movement. Lord Palmerston and his absolutism were for a time endured by the English people just as Bismark and his absolutism are endured in Germany. Who can now classify the men who called themselves "supporters of Lord Palmerston"? In years to come German freedom may be completed, when Bismark and his party have done their work and passed away. The partition of Poland was infamous; but did not Prussia propose to England and France to restore the Polish Kingdom on certain conditions at the time of the Crimean war? Some Germans positively assert that France prevented the carrying out of the idea. Briefly, the progress of German unity appears to furnish a guarantee for Protestantism, peace, and commerce.

Whilst your leader complains of Prussia's conduct with respect to North Schleswig, your "Postscript" says that Prussia has agreed to accept the Danish proposal for negotiations. The probabilities are that the question will be amicably and justly settled.

It may be well to note that conscription is not confined to Prussia. It is common to all the German States, and prevails in Belgium. The Belgians who recently visited England were not *volunteers* in the sense that our rifle corps are volunteers, but, on the contrary, they were the representatives of a system similar to what was carried out in our militia during the French war, when service was compulsory.

A paragraph in your issue of this week affirms that in 1865 there were only 68·8 of women and 77·5 of men among those who married in England that year who could write. A merchant who constantly travels all over Germany has informed me that during the last ten years he has not met in Germany with a single person of either sex who was unable to read an write. In many parts of Germany the parent who neglects to send his children to school is prosecuted, and on the first complaint reprimanded, on the second fined, and on the third sent to gaol. With all respect to the voluntary principles of the *Nonconformist*, I believe that we require compulsory education in England, and that we might copy the Germans to great advantage in that respect.

Reference has already been made to the fact that England has rather gained than lost in popular estimation abroad by the policy of peace and non-intervention. It is, however, painful to be compelled to add that the English Court is rapidly losing the esteem of the Continentals. The marriage of Prince Christian to our Princess Helena has caused great scandal, it being universally believed—rightly or wrongly I cannot say—that the Prince was previously legally married, and that the fact was known at the Court of St. James's. The supposed project for marrying the Prince of Orange to another Princess is also regarded dubiously, the Prince being a man of pleasure whose reputation as a *roué* is established in every capital of Europe. Would Albert the Good have approved these things?

The accounts which have from time to time appeared of the progress of Belgian manufactures are by no means exaggerated. At Amsterdam I met one of the largest ironmasters in Leeds, who had just been at Liège, and who assured me that at the iron-works there every improvement hitherto made had been adopted. At Verviers the cloth-mills are quite equal to the best West of England or Yorkshire mills. At Ghent the cotton factories are as large and as complete as any in Lancashire. Labour is abundant and cheap in these places, and English working men must look out. In this country labour has for years been rising in value, whilst manufactured goods have been falling. Never have employers, as a class, had so many difficulties, and never was there a more urgent necessity for mutual conciliation and forbearance on the part of the employer and the employed than now. Mr. B. Samuelson, M.P., who is about to personally investigate the industrial position of France, Belgium, and Germany, will doubtless in his report show clearly where British commerce has most to fear from foreign competition, and it is to be hoped that the results of his observations may be extensively made known throughout the mercantile community as well as among political economists. The danger of our supercession in the markets of the world is real, and must be met with British pluck and energy. Masters and men must be united in their efforts, and then England can never be beaten.

It is curious to note the relations of the people to the Crown in Germany, Holland, and Belgium. In Germany Prince Frederick Charles is exceedingly popular, whilst the King is only moderately so. Dutchmen always appear to have too much business in hand to care about their King, and when asked about him usually remark that "He is very fond of money." The Prince of Orange is anything but popular among the respectable classes. Probably the Court of Belgium is the purest in Europe. The King is always described as "a good man"; and his brother, the Comte de Flandre, has thoroughly won the hearts of the people by his good nature and pleasant manners. Annexation to France, if ever carried out, will be by force, as there is no movement similar to that which is drawing the smaller German States to Prussia. There are, however, some old burghers in Ghent who speak half regretfully of the time when their goods found a ready market in the Dutch colonies previous to the independence of Belgium.

The Continentals are undoubtedly much more sober than Englishmen. I once saw one hundred drunken persons in passing down a street in Bolton on a gala day, but during the national *fêtes* at Antwerp the annual holiday of the people, lasting three days, I did not see a single intoxicated person. Travelling between Ghent and Antwerp, there were two youths in the train who were drunk. In Brussels a drunken woman staggered past the hotel at a late hour one evening. In Rotterdam and Hamburg sailors slightly inebriated appeared, but compare this with any English town, and the contrast is not pleasing to our vanity. Smoking is universal, thus proving that smoking and drinking are not necessarily associated. If you call on a merchant, you will find him smoking, and every clerk and messenger in his office will be "blowing a cloud." Before doing business, you are sure to be courteously offered a cigar, and you will succeed all the better with your customer if you take it. As an abstainer I avoided the liquors, but I should judge that the drinks are much milder than ours. I was told at Bingen, on the Rhine, that good wine could be bought for 1s. 10d. per bottle. In conjunction with a friend, I made some careful investigations into the working of the laws affecting female prostitution, which are the same in most cities. Nowhere do you see bad women abroad in the streets. You may safely take a wife or a sister to out-door concerts, or in fact to any public entertainment, with the certainty that they will never see nor hear anything offensive. If we are to judge by the doctrine of results, the Continental system is thoroughly successful. It prevents disease, it purifies the streets, and it delivers young men from temptation. If a man wishes to sin, he must *seek out* his opportunity. Murders or robberies in brothels are unknown, and the number of prostitutes is extremely small. I merely state these facts, leaving others to draw conclusions from them.

Whilst our reformers are settling their programme for the future, let them not forget the gross iniquity of the law of primogeniture—a law which is not merely unjust as applied to families, but which is a positive robbery of the State. In countries where this law has been abolished, I found people wondering how England could tolerate it.

A farmer in the East of England told me before I left home that if he had the power he would not allow any man to farm more than one hundred and fifty acres, stating, as the result of sixty years' experience, that large farms are never so well managed nor so profitable as small ones. Belgian farming would seem to prove the truth of this. The small farmers in that country always get a larger crop per acre than English farmers, the explanation no doubt being that, as a business, farming particularly requires a personal supervision and care which men who farm large tracts are unable to bestow.

I am, yours obediently,
JOSEPH A. HORNER.

Great Yarmouth, Sept. 9, 1867.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Marquis de Moustier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed a circular, dated the 25th of August, to the diplomatic agents of France abroad, on the subject of the meeting of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis at Salzburg. The circular says:—

In going to Salzburg the Emperor and Empress were guided by a sentiment which public opinion could not mistake, and I should refrain from writing to you now of the interview between the two Sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed. The journey of their Majesties was solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortune. Certainly the heads of the two great empires could not be together in confiding intimacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions, and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest; but neither the object nor the result of their interviews was the formation of combinations which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify. You remember the language of the Government of the Emperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the military events of last summer. Our attitude was defined first in the circular of the 16th of September last, and, again, later, by the language of his Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and the legislative body, and, lastly, by the speeches of the Minister of State during the Parliamentary debates of last session. We have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have taken place in Germany at a recent conjuncture. We have seen the Cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy, and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. The interviews of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph could not, therefore, have the character attributed to them by certain journalists. Long before meeting at Salzburg, the two Sovereigns had both attested by their acts, and by the pacific sentiments which guide them, that their Governments united could not form any other design than that of persevering in the same line of conduct as hitherto. Their conversations upon general affairs were limited to this assurance, which was mutually given. Thus, far from considering the Salzburg interview as a subject for preoccupation and anxiety to other courts, we should see in it only a fresh motive for confidence in the preservation of peace.

The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial have gone to Biarritz.

The *Epoque* and *Liberté* publish comments upon the speech delivered by the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of the Baden Diet. The *Epoque* pronounces this speech a war cry from Germany. The *Liberté* says the language used by the Grand Duke leaves open no means of retreat, and adds a choice must be made, and promptly, between reknitting the alliance of France with Prussia and Italy, or going to war without hesitation or delay, with a Germany placing herself wholly under King William of Prussia.

GERMANY.

The Grand Duke of Baden opened the Baden Diet on Friday. His Highness said that if the form of the national union of South Germany to the North German Confederation had not yet been discovered, still great progress had been achieved towards that end. The measures which had been adopted with that object in view were:—The military treaties for the general defence concluded with Prussia; the adoption of the military system of the Northern States by the Stutgardt conference of delegates from the Southern States, and the subsequent understanding on the military question agreed upon by the South German Sovereigns. The speech from the Throne further represents the Customs' Parliament as the normal representative assembly of the whole of Germany.

The elections to the North German Parliament which have just taken place effect, it is said, no material change in the composition of the Parliament. Of the 138 elections of which the result has been already ascertained, thirty-nine are Conservative, seventy-seven Liberal, seven Saxon, which in this instance means a peculiar mixture of both principle, and one Danish. There is no doubt that a number of moderate Liberals will deem it an unpleasant, though none the less imperative, duty to side with the Government, which, under any circumstances, may count upon a working majority. It seems not a fifth part of those enfranchised in the larger towns thought it worth their while to make use of their privilege. In Berlin only 46,000 persons appeared at the polling urn, which is about thirty-one per cent. less than the number of voters at the previous election, when 67,000 votes were polled.

Prussia has brought forward a proposal in the Federal Council for the appointment of a commission to draw up a bill on the Press of North Germany. The commission is to consist of eminent lawyers from the Federal States.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening says:—

Before the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Salzburg, the intelligence of the proposed visit caused the Prussian Government no apprehension. The latter has since received a trustworthy communication showing that the visit merely arose from a desire on the part of the Emperor Napoleon to give the Emperor Francis Joseph a token of his cordial sympathy with the Imperial House of Austria. The meeting of the two Sovereigns had no political object which would justify any uneasiness.

It is intended shortly to separate the civil from the military Government in Hanover.

It is stated that Chamberlain von Quaade, the Danish Ambassador in Prussia, has been appointed Commissioner of Denmark at the special conference for the settlement of the North Schleswig question, to be held at Berlin. This statement is, however, not yet officially confirmed.

AUSTRIA.

The following is stated to be the list of the new Ministry:—Count Auersperg, President; Herr Giskra, Minister of the Interior; Herr Berger, Minister of Justice; and Herr Herbst, Minister of Public Instruction.

Baron von Beust has been to Styria to meet the Emperor and obtain the Imperial authorisation to form a Ministry. Both have returned to town.

The schoolmasters throughout Austria have declared themselves in favour of the independence of the popular schools and the emancipation of all schools from the control of the Church.

The reply of the Hungarian delegates to the proposal of the Austrian members of the conference on common affairs lays stress upon the overburdened state of the Hungarian finances, and maintains the first amount proposed by them as the Hungarian portion of the State debt. The mediatory proposal of the Ministry fixes the amount of the debt to be borne by Hungary at 35,000,000 florins. The *Debatte*, in an article refuting certain disquieting rumours, says:—"An understanding exists between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries with reference to the questions of Customs, commerce, and indirect taxation."

Baron Becke, the Finance Minister, intends, it is said, to cover the deficiency in the revenue by an increase of the income-tax, a further issue of State notes, and a loan not exceeding 20,000,000 florins. But according to a later report, Baron Becke has tendered his resignation on account of differences with the conference of Hungarian delegates.

SPAIN.

A very wise step seems to have been taken by the Spanish Government. The massacres which have hitherto followed insurrections are not to be repeated this time. A royal decree has been issued commuting the punishment of the participators in the

recent insurrection from death to penal servitude. The reopening of the Cortes is to take place on the 11th October.

General Prim, who was lately in Valencia, has left Spain, and is now at Geneva.

TURKEY.

The Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of the Principalities, owing to the agitation in Servia. General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, has had another private audience of the Sultan.

The Porte has given a negative reply to the demands made by the foreign Embassies relative to Crete.

A St. Petersburg paper says that the South Sclavonians should assist the Bulgarians in their efforts to obtain independence.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has proclaimed a general amnesty, excluding only high rebel officials and persons implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, or who maltreated Federal prisoners during the war. General Sheridan has removed the State Treasury Controller and the Attorney-General of Texas on charges of disloyalty.

The Democratic party have carried the elections in California.

The recent opposition to the enforcement of the decrees of the Federal Courts in Carolina has called forth a proclamation from President Johnson warning persons against further obstruction and ordering the military to assist the civil authorities.

General Grant, in a letter to the President relative to the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles, claims that he alone, as chief commander of the army, has the right of controlling it. No further changes have occurred in the Cabinet. General Sheridan will receive an ovation from the Missouri Radicals on his arrival at St. Louis.

General Pope has temporarily suspended the commencement of the exercises at the Augusta (Georgia) University, on account of a disloyal speech having been made by one of the students. Governor Brownlow has suspended the disbandment of the State Guard, assigning as his reason the disloyal tendencies of the people of Tennessee.

A recent investigation has disclosed the existence of numerous formidable and secret organisations of armed negroes in Virginia. Fears are entertained of a negro insurrection in several sections of the South, and families are moving to St. Louis for protection. The negroes of Georgia are organising clubs to secure the nomination of negro candidates at the approaching elections.

It was reported that Cabrail, the President of San Domingo, had accepted Mr. Seward's offer of 5,000,000 dols. for the purchase of Samana Bay, and had sent a messenger to Washington to complete the negotiation.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico to the 21st ult. report that a grand banquet had been given to Juarez on his arrival at the capital, at which he expressed a hope that the nation would imitate the clemency and moderation in victory of the United States. The populace were tired of bloodshed, and would unite with the press in demanding a general amnesty. A positive denial was given to the massacre of Imperialists at Queretaro. The army was to be reduced to 18,000 men, and many prisoners were to be released.

Advices from Matamoras to the 15th state that Canales had proclaimed in favour of Ortega, and Escobedo, with 5,000 men, was marching against him.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will visit Paris on the 25th of October.

The fortress of Luxemburg is almost evacuated by Prussia.

It is stated that Mr. James Bennett has sold his well-known yacht, the Henrietta, for 50,000 dols.

It is reported that the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is ordered to return home.

The Mexican authorities have refused to give up the body of the Emperor, and it is said are determined to exact a heavy ransom for it.

A letter from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the home of Thaddeus Stevens, states that the veteran Radical is becoming more and more feeble every day.

Count de Montalembert has sent word that he cannot attend the Catholic Congress of Malines, in consequence of his failing health.

Father Felix, the celebrated preacher, is said to be about to become Superior of the residence of Jesuit Fathers at Nancy.

The public debt of the United States amounted on the 1st instant to 2,500 million dollars, say 500 millions sterling.

It is reported that Garibaldi, on his way to Geneva, was entertained at Belgirate, in Piedmont, by Count Von Usedom, the Prussian Minister at the Italian Court. The report is authoritatively denied.

The Persecution of the Jews in Wallachia.—Sir Moses Montefiore telegraphs from Bucharest under date August 31, "By the blessing of God, I am happy to say my endeavours have been crowned with success."

A New French Coin.—A twenty-five franc piece is going to be added to the existing money in France. This new coin will offer at the same time the advantage of approximating to the system in England and the United States, whose sovereign and five-dollar piece represent almost precisely the same value.

A brief of the Holy Father confers the dignity of Assistant to the Pontifical Throne on every bishop who has come to the centenary *fêtes* and not yet been honoured with that title. A second accords to all members of the Episcopacy the privilege of wearing the violet cap.

The authorities of Munich for some years past have required that in all cases of children dying in their first year the parents should declare whether or no the infant had been suckled by the mother. A statistical table of the last two years shows that out of 100 deceased 88 were not so brought up.

Volcanic Eruption in Arctic Regions.—A correspondent telegraphs to us from Peterhead to the following effect:—"After leaving Reigkjavik in the Royal Mail steamer Arcturus, we witnessed on the evening of 30th of August, some few miles off Cape Regkianess, and again on the night of the 31st ult., 100 English miles off Ingolfshofdi, a volcanic eruption apparently of a most violent character. Its seat, as far as we could guest, seemed to be in some one of the south-eastern glacier branches of the great Vatnajokull."

The New Atlantic Telegraph.—The new submarine cable proposed to be laid from France to the United States will extend from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, following a plateau which has been sounded very carefully. From St. Pierre Miquelon the cable, in order to reach New York, will follow the English coast of New Brunswick and the American littoral of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. At first sight it might appear desirable to carry a line from Brest to New York direct, but to achieve this object it would be necessary to carry the cable across parts of the bed of the Atlantic which are utterly unsoundable. The operation of submersion is expected to be commenced in May, 1868.

The Remains of Napoleon II.—The Parisian public may soon look forward to a new but harmless excitement. The remains of Napoleon II. are, it is stated, to be removed from their various resting-places at Vienna, and laid in the newly-restored vaults of the Abbey of St. Denis. The deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conveying them has already been appointed, and consists of Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Bassano, M. de Cambaceres, and General Fleury. Marshal Vaillant is busy with the programme of the funeral ceremony. The few historical records of the obscure life of the Duke of Reichstadt represent him as a singularly uninteresting youth, and he was never called Napoleon II. till 1852, when the present Emperor decided to take the title of Napoleon III.

The Fenians in the United States.—The Fenians, after some overtures to a union which were apparently successful, are again divided, and abusing each other as bitterly as ever. The O'Mahony-Stephens party, who repudiate the Roberts wing, are now holding a "Congress" in New York, with 100 delegates attending. They keep up an appearance of great mystery, and have sentinels posted about. This Congress is said to have received with great honours several persons whose merit was that "they distinguished themselves in Ireland." They are to elect a new "head centre," and John Savage is indicated as the coming man who is to continue the Fenian line of kings, which has been headed by O'Mahony and Stephens. A Fenian "picnic" was held at Chicago a few days ago, with a sham fight for the chief attraction. The sham battle, however, soon turned into a real one, and the "pic-nic" broke up in a general row, the result of which was that the Fenians who did not get broken heads, and some who did, found themselves in the Chicago police-station. The tendency these people have to fight each other, and not to fight England, is strong.—*Letter from New York.*

The Paris Exhibition.—The litigation between the Imperial Commissioners, the foreign restaurateurs, and M. Bernard, the *concessionnaire* of chairs at the Great Exhibition, still continues, to the detriment of all three parties. The number of visitors dwindles daily; mainly, it is supposed, from the obstacle thus presented to obtaining out-of-door refreshment during the sultry weather. The circular promenade in front of the cafés has lost all its attraction, and has become comparatively dull; the purveyors of breakfasts and dinners, of beer and wine, of coffee and lemonade, are losing large profits, whilst M. Bernard gains nothing, for nobody will sit on his chairs. It appears that the concession to the restaurateurs is dated the 7th of February, and that to M. Bernard the 12th of June, so that it is clear that the latter was an afterthought, and that the whole difficulty has arisen from the excessive greed of the commissioners. It seems probable that unless the Emperor intervenes speedily and with a high hand, the squabble will continue as long as the present fine weather lasts, and then the equinox will settle the matter by driving everybody within doors.

Anecdote of the Zouave Jacob.—The *Situation* relates a little anecdote illustrative of the authenticity of the cures effected by the Zouave. A cure, deprived of sight through a paralysis of the optic nerve, called upon Jacob. "Take off your spectacles," says the Zouave, "and look me in the face. You can see?" "No." "But I say yes." "Well, then, yes." And the ecclesiastic retired, to the great astonishment of the crowd. "Your sight is improved, then?" said a friend to him as he was passing. "Not in the least." "But please to explain." "Why, the fact is, I did not wish to appear more stupid than the rest." A Paris letter says:—"We have by no means done with the Zouave Jacob. It is true that he has received orders from the War Office to suspend the performance of his miracles until his papers have been sent in and he has been regularly bought out of the service. No. 20, Rue de la Roquette, still bears the superscription, "Cour des Miracles," although the street is utterly deserted owing to Jacob's consultations having ceased. The Comtesse de Chateauvillard actually telegraphed an inquiry as to what had befallen him. The last report is that a widow possessed of millions has written to offer her heart, her hand, and what is more important her purse, to the trumpeter, whose distinguishing characteristic is not modesty; his reply to this flattering offer is, therefore, doubtful. On receiving the order which prevents his proceeding with his miracles, he exclaimed, 'If I were banished to a wood the whole of Paris would follow me thither!'"

The Captives in Abyssinia.—We learn from Aden that the statement which has gained currency of the death of two of the Abyssinian captives is not correct. News had been received of the captives by Colonel Merewether up to the 12th of June, on which date they were all well. King Theodore had been cut off from Magdala by the rebels, and in plain but strong terms, as our informant interprets the situation, was on his last legs. He had just returned from a plundering expedition, and had taken some thousands of cattle and many half-starved wretches of all sorts. Hearing a noise outside his tent, he inquired what it was, and was told that a prophet was comforting the sufferers, and telling them that the King would be shortly killed, and that they would then recover their property. Theodore replied, "My death is in God's hands, but I will prove you a false prophet," and instantly he caused every one of the captured animals to be strangled. Two copies of the ultimatum have been intercepted by the rebels, but the third is supposed to have reached. The time allowed him is up on the 17th of August. Since writing the above we have obtained the following extract from a letter received by the mail from Mr. Rassam. The letter was sent from Magdala on the 20th of May, and addressed to a gentleman in Bombay:—"I shall feel obliged by your acquainting the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* that after the completion of this present year I do not wish any longer to subscribe to his journal, because I have not received any one single copy of his paper ever since my departure from Aden on the 5th of October, 1865, and I do not expect to receive any so long as I remain in bondage. Thank God that both myself and my seven European fellow-prisoners are well, though we are all still chained by the legs. I am still looked upon as a distinguished hostage, and treated by the Emperor of Abyssinia with mock kindness. It is now certain that we have no chance of being released of our captivity except by force of arms, because the Emperor has been allowed to ill-treat the representatives of different foreign powers with impunity for so long, that he thinks he can continue to do the same for ever."—*Bombay Gazette, Aug.* 9.

The Prince Imperial and his late Tutor.—The *Liberté* publishes the following letter from M. Monnier, late preceptor of the Prince Imperial:—"St. Pardeux, August 29.—Travelling in the mountains of Auvergne, I have lighted by the greatest chance on an article in your journal of which you speak of me. I have given in, and I maintain, my resignation, because for a reason on which I shall not expatiate, seeing that I dislike personalities even in self-defence—because, I say, it had become impossible for me to fill my duties, as every tutor does in all the courts of Europe. I entered the Palace to accomplish a mission, but the means necessary to carry it out having been taken from me, I withdrew. What I have decided on has been done conscientiously. I have left the situation—my career ruined, and my heart crushed—but all from a sentiment of duty. You say that lately the studies of the Prince were somewhat neglected; that is an assertion of that sad and unhappy jealousy which exists. Lately, that is, during the time of the Prince's illness, I watched him day and night. Previously, the Prince followed the regulations which he had always been guided by, those which he was pursuing when it was said he worked too hard, which assertion was no more correct than other statements. I always took care to profit by his recreations, his walks, and everything that occurred to instruct him, to form his mind and heart, to nourish in him a holy flame of patriotism, and devotedness to liberal ideas. You should see the subjects he treated, sometimes under the form of little narratives or letters, sometimes as essays or historical compositions, and all well written, and the orthography excellent. How many times of an evening in the midst of the Court last winter, the very period of which you speak, did he astonish everyone in the well-known game of history and geography, where he showed that he possessed not only the dates and proper names, but even the movement and progress of the institutions in the principal nations! Every one was charmed, and told me so. Who would then have thought that three months later I should be told that the young pupil's studies were neglected, and that the professor who considered that education as the great work of his life, should see himself forced to quit the palace, calumniated, obliged even temporarily to leave Paris to escape the bitterness of witnessing many disappointments. The young Prince complied with the regulations militarily; he was in excellent health; he studied with pleasure; everyone loved him; all went well. On my part, there was always the same earnestness, the same delight in teaching. He had all my instants, all my thoughts, and all my heart.—Accept, &c., "Francis Monnier."

The Slave-trade on the Two Niles.—A correspondent from Alexandria sends us the following:—"The Viceroy, by his answer to the anti-slavery deputation in Paris, has broken into a nice hornet's nest. It appears that Lord Stanley, consequent on the assertion that Europeans were the real slave-dealers in the Soudân, and that there was but little slavery in Egypt, and also on account of the Viceroy's allusion to the advantages which had resulted to his

Government in its endeavours to suppress slave traffic on the White Nile by the recall of the British Consul (Petherick) from Khartûm, directed the Consul-General here to make inquiries and o report on the subject. The result has been, I unde stand, to show that not only is slave-trading systematically pursued on the White and Blue Niles for and on account of the Viceroy and his Government, but an active trade is going on at Cairo; where the number of slaves for sale, white and black, has been estimated at between two and three thousand. The sales are conducted in well-known localities by men licensed by the Government and acting under a sheikh appointed by the Zaptieh, with, there can scarcely be a doubt, the approval of the Viceroy. The Government now and then makes seizures of slaves entering the town, in default of the proper *bakshishes*, but what does it do with them? It sends for the said sheikh and tells him to put out the seized slaves to Pashas and others, not in the name of slaves, but of servants entirely at their disposal. Of course there is 'a consideration.' The prices in such cases vary, I am told, from 2,000 to 8,000 piastres, and the money goes into the treasury. The allusion to Petherick was this:—The Government accused him of slave-trading. When he came to Cairo in July, 1864, he was requested to remain, and the Government was called upon to make whatever charges it had against him in writing. Moosa Pasha, the then Governor of the Soudân, and who had been Petherick's original accuser, had then just reached Cairo from Khartûm. Within two days of Petherick's arrival Moosa Pasha was despatched back again to Khartûm. The Government would make no statement whatever in writing, and after waiting six weeks Petherick was allowed to depart. A like charge was made against an Austrian subject. Some Jellâbs were seized with slaves near Cairo. They alleged that they were bringing the slaves for the Austrian subject mentioned. It turned out that he had been in the habit of supplying these Jellâbs with Manchester goods, on their notes of hand, to be paid on their return journey—a common custom here; for their part, they relied on selling the slaves for paying him, and thought to save the 'chattels' by making them the constructive property of the Austrian subject in question. While on this subject I may tell you of a report which has reached this place that an English official, determined to ascertain the fact, disguised himself as a Mughraby Arab and went to the fair at Tanta in search of slaves. He succeeded in seeing the entire stock, and subsequently called upon the Mudîr, and insisted on their liberation. The Mudîr said some fine things on the occasion, and the Zâbit of Tanta was dismissed for his negligence in not having prevented the damning discovery. The slave-dealers, however, clubbed together, and presented a certain influential official with a good purse, and, it is said, two white girls and seven or eight Habbashiehs."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE REFORM ACT ANALYSED.

At a special meeting of the executive of the National Reform Union, held at Manchester last week, the following paper was read by Mr. Morton, the agent of the Union:—

On all hands the extension of the borough franchise is looked upon as the most liberal portion of the Act, and it is more than probable that a large number even of advanced Liberals are deceived by the term "household suffrage." It is known, for example, that there are 3,739,505 houses, according to the census of 1861, in England and Wales, and doubtless some people fancy that that large number will be eligible to come upon the registers. But from a return issued last year we know that there are in the represented boroughs, which alone have extended to them the so-called household suffrage, 1,439,444 inhabited houses, and that 82,444 must be deducted from that number for female occupants, leaving 1,367,000 male occupants. In 1865 to 1866 the actual number on the borough registers was 451,699. What will the number be in 1869 to 1870? The attempt to answer this question is surrounded with many difficulties which time and experience can alone explain satisfactorily. The ghost of the compounder, like that of Banquo, stands in the way. Mr. Disraeli, in March last, said there were in the boroughs 1,367,000 male householders, and that he proposed, including his four fancy franchises, to extend the franchise to more than 1,000,000 persons. Exclusive of the 305,000 which he estimated would be put on by the fancy franchises, but for which no actual or reliable data was offered, he stated that of the 1,367,000 male householders in the boroughs, 644,000 were already qualified to vote, and that of the remaing 723,000 there are 237,000 below the 10*l.* line, who are rated to the poor, and who pay rates, and who would consequently be at once enfranchised. This would raise the number at present qualified to 881,000. There would still remain 486,000 compounders, whom he also proposed to qualify, on the condition that they pay their own rates. The question again comes to us—What will be the probable number of borough voters in 1869? In round numbers, the actual number of voters upon the registers is about one-third less than that of the number who might be on the registers, except for removals and other causes; and if the same proportion of the 237,000 ratepayers below 10*l.* be added to the present voters, the actual number will be, not 881,000, as stated by Mr. Disraeli, but 609,000, or 35,000 less than the number who, according to Mr. Disraeli, may qualify under the old Act. And, if the same proportion of the 486,000 compounders below 10*l.* becomes registered, as is now registered of the 94,000 compounders above 10*l.*, the 486,000 would be reduced to about 121,000, making a grand total for the boroughs of 733,000, out of 1,367,000. Well might Mr. Gladstone say the bill cut off deliberately two-thirds of those to whom it seemed to offer the franchise, and that it would not add more than 100,000 or 120,000 voters to the boroughs. Let us take the case of Manchester. At present there are male occupiers at and over 10*l.*, 27,906; number on the register, 22,792; number of actual voters on register, 21,543; number of voters who polled at last election, 14,916. Under the new Act, and in addition to the above, there would be, male occupiers below 10*l.*, 35,875; number of actual voters on register, 25,000; number of voters who would poll, 16,742. Thus showing a total of 46,542 actual voters on the register, and of 31,658 who would go to the poll.

But this result is far too flattering when examined by the light of information in respect to those who are now disqualified by the non-payment of rates. First of all, observe that notwithstanding there are 63,781 male occupiers, even on the most liberal computation—calculating on the basis that the lowest occupiers would as readily become qualified as those who pay the highest rentals, which we know well would not be the case—only about 70 per cent. of this number would come upon the register, while those who would actually vote would be about one-half. When, however, we apply the ratepaying test, the whole thing begins to look like an illusion. In Stockport there are no compounders. Each person pays his own rates. But in that town there are only 2,798 municipal voters out of 8,952 occupiers. Sheffield is a town in which there are no compounders, and there, out of 38,494 male occupiers, there are only 23,000 municipal voters. Some allowance must be made for the longer term of residence required for such voters. In the borough of Liverpool the number of 10*l.* householders is 40,079; the number of 10*l.* electors is 20,618, or little more than half of the 10*l.* householders. In Liverpool parish from 90 to 95 per cent. of the difference is accounted for by the rates not having been paid in full in the case of occupiers of tenements of the annual rateable value of 15*l.* and under. At a meeting of the Liverpool vestry a few days ago, it was stated that they would have to rely chiefly upon summonses to aid them in collecting the rates under the new Act, and that an additional stipendiary magistrate would have to be appointed to hear the cases. Some valuable information is also afforded by the following facts respecting the recent election of guardians at Islington. The total number of assessments in the rate-book was 10,578, but the number of voting papers sent out to qualified voters, i.e., those who had paid their rates which had been due six months, was only 5,500, showing that one half of the voters were disqualified through non-payment of rates. But, of the 5,500 papers sent out, 575 had to be brought back, as they could not be delivered, and the number of valid votes registered and polled was only 1,547. The payment of rates as proposed clearly operates against enfranchisement. On the other hand, if you will follow the introduction of the Small Tenements Act, you will find it largely promoting and increasing enfranchisement. Take one case in which the number of burgesses was increased nearly fourfold by additions from those paying 6*l.* a-year rental and under. Macclesfield, before the introduction of the Small Tenements Act, had 1,686 burgesses; after its adoption, 6,061. In conclusion, on this head it is not likely, considering the weekly wages, the uncertain employment, the poverty, and migratory character of a large portion of the class who make up the 486,000 to whom Mr. Disraeli proposed to award rights for the performance of duties, that even so many as 50,000 of them will be able to get upon the borough registers.

In regard to the counties, the new Act adds 25 new members, which are taken from the boroughs, while the creation of ten new boroughs lessens the populations by about 1,000,000 persons. At present, we have the following facts in reference to the county franchise, viz.: Population in the counties, 11,427,655; inhabited houses in the counties, 2,290,061; electors on the registers in 1864-65, 540,271; male occupiers qualified to be on in counties, 155,847; male occupiers on the registers, 116,860. It will be observed, from the two last items, that the number of male occupiers qualified at present to be on the county registers is nearly one-third greater than the number actually on. Now, if this proportion be taken of the 240,277 male occupiers in the counties at a rateable value of 12*l.* and under 50*l.*—supposing that the same proportion below 50*l.* as over that amount would get upon the registers—you would have of new voters, male occupiers, in the counties, 160,200; still leaving 1,883,937 inhabited houses without voters. This number, 160,000, is in excess of the number estimated by Lord Derby, Lord Stanley, and other Cabinet Ministers, who considered that about 120,000 new voters would be added to the county registers. But there is a disfranchising part of the Act, whose exact effect cannot at present be reckoned. All leaseholders who vote in the counties for property situated in Parliamentary boroughs are hereafter to be disqualified; in the Salford Hundred alone, 1,248 of these will be rendered unqualified when the Act comes into operation. It may fairly be estimated that 40,000 must be deducted from the 160,000 above given, reducing the number of new county voters to 120,000; so that you have the counties lessened 1,000,000 in population, and their representatives increased by 25 additional members, for the purpose of adding 100,000 or 120,000 new voters. When Mr. Gladstone brought in his bill in 1866, he showed from a Parliamentary return then issued that, after all the usual deductions, his 14*l.* franchise would add 172,000 to the county registers; and from another return published about the same time, it appeared that there would be added by his borough franchise, including the 60,000 which he proposed to bring on by repealing the ratepaying clause, nearly 400,000.

The next most noticeable part of the bill is that which introduces the three-cornered scheme—a scheme which the Earl of Derby says he would not like to see extended, although he seemed to consider it a good thing for Manchester and other large constituencies. The result is that seven little places with a fifty-fourth part of the population, a thirty-eighth part of the number of electors, and eighty-first part of the rental, and a 208th part of the payment of income-tax, will have a voting power of seven, and the five great ones one of six only.

Of the lodger franchise it is impossible to calculate what number will be enabled by it to get upon the registers, and, therefore, for the present, I will not discuss it.

Taking the new measure, then, as a whole, if it adds 400,000 to the present number of voters in counties and boroughs, it will considerably exceed any estimate I am able to form, on the most liberal scale.

We must not forget that the Prime Minister has described the measure as a "leap in the dark," and that "a Reform Bill carried by a Conservative Government represents, for the future, not the maximum but the minimum of popular enfranchisement." The distinguishing characteristics of Liberals and Conservatives are shown respectively in the measures of 1866 and 1867; and one is forcibly reminded of Mr. Gladstone's definition of the two parties. "Liberals," he says, "are those who exhibit trust in the people, only modified by prudence," and Conservatives exhibit "distrust of the people, qualified only by fear." But the next turn of the kaleidoscope, by the boundary commissioners, may once more change the whole aspect of the bill just passed. A million more of population has been given to the boroughs, and their representation decreased; and it is not unlikely that the commissioners may advance still further in this direction. Clearly, however, the struggle is not quite over. The disparity created between the artisans in the boroughs who are to be enfranchised, and the artisans in the counties who are still excluded, cannot long be satisfactory. Nor is it at all likely that as intelligence and political power grow and exercise their natural influence, the people will rest content and allow the Government to collect one-fourteenth part of the revenue from property, while all the rest is obtained from income. No advanced Reformer can consider that the Tories have completely solved the great reform problem which has so long baffled those who attempted to grapple with it. But for the advance which it enables us to make, and for its recognition of our principle of "household suffrage," let us be thankful, and "keep moving."

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 11, 1867.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

According to official information, though not later than July 1, the captives in Abyssinia were in good health. They were still in guard of a corps which was divided from the King by the rebels; but they entertained no hope of release without external aid. The Sultan is stated to have granted the English Government permission to enlist volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition.

The North German Parliament was opened yesterday at Berlin by the King in person. His Majesty made a speech which seems to have been wholly of a congratulatory character. He expressed his satisfaction with the work done by the Federal Council, and urged the Parliament to consolidate the work which had been so well begun. The Zollverein treaty with the South German Governments is to be submitted to the Parliament, and various measures relative to domestic affairs will have to be considered. No allusion whatever was made to foreign politics.

It is stated that Garibaldi will return into Umbria after the Peace Conference at Geneva.

The Ministerial organ, the *Gazetta del Popolo*, considers a Garibaldian movement inevitable, and states that preparations for an invasion of the Roman territory continue on the frontier.

According to the news brought by the City of Antwerp, General Grant and President Johnson have made up their differences. The General yields to Mr. Johnson the right to supervise the military officers in command of the Southern departments. General Grant asked permission to withdraw his letter of protest, and the President assented. No further Cabinet changes are expected to take place for the present.

The *New York Herald* says that General Grant has requested to be relieved of participation in the Cabinet Councils, except when military matters are considered, on the ground that it is improper for a military officer to participate officially in political discussions.

The Republican party have carried the elections in the State of Maine by a decreased majority.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—The City police have taken into custody the remaining members of the gang of burglars of whom the notorious Caseley was the leader. The prisoners were brought up at the Mansion House yesterday. They were taken while surveying for a burglary, and most ingenious burglarious implements were found upon them. The examination of the prisoners was adjourned.

A FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT took place on the Midland Railway, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, on Monday evening. Owing to some cause which is not yet made quite clear, a cattle-train came into collision with a ballast train. Several of the ballast workmen were injured, and a girl who was with them was killed. But this was not the worst. The cattle-trucks, instead of running off the line, rushed pell-mell towards the New Mills station, their course not being arrested until they had dashed into the express train from Manchester. The express, fortunately, was not driven off the rails, and the men who were working it managed to escape by jumping off the train. But the consequences to the cattle-train were most deplorable. Nearly all the drovers were killed—indeed, it would appear that out of six only one escaped; and the line was strewn with the mutilated bodies of cattle and sheep.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The attendance at the Corn Exchange to-day was only moderate, and trade in every description of produce was dull. Fresh up from Essex and Kent, both coastwise and by rail, the arrivals of new wheat have been reasonably extensive. The demand was moderate, and prices were firm at Monday's advance in the quotations. There was a good show of foreign samples on the stands, and in the sales effected Monday's currencies were obtained. Barley was scarce and in fair demand, at full values. Floating cargoes of grain are rather less active, on about previous terms. No change has taken place in the value of malt. The demand continues limited. Oats were in good supply and sluggish request, yet previous rates were maintained. Beans met a slow sale, at Monday's values; peas were steady, at the prices of that day. Linseed and rapeseed are firm in price.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867.

SUMMARY.

WE regret that the telegram announcing the release of the Abyssinian captives turns out to be a *canard*, probably concocted for stock-jobbing purposes, but there has been as yet no denial of the news that Captain Cameron and his fellow-prisoners are separated from the Emperor Theodore. They are, it seems, guarded by a detachment of his troops who are cut off from the Emperor by the rebels. The war preparations are being vigorously prosecuted in this country, and a dozen or more of large steamers, taken up at Liverpool, are nearly ready to sail for Bombay to embark the troops destined for service in Abyssinia. It is said, though the statement is hardly credible, that there are abundant means of transport in that Indian port, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which favours vigorous action in bringing the Emperor Theodore to account, complains that the managers of this expedition are neglecting ample resources in coal and shipping, which are there ready at hand, and sending both from Liverpool, at enormous prices, with the certainty that they cannot get to Bombay before the middle of December. Already the preparations have cost, at a moderate estimate, some two millions sterling, but there seems some reason to believe that within three weeks we may learn that the Sovereign of Abyssinia has yielded to our threats, or that his victims have escaped his clutches. But whatever the issue, the country has yet to be satisfied that there has not been needless extravagance and culpable delay on the part of the Home Government.

The broken weather of the last week has greatly impeded the gathering in of the harvest in the northern districts, though happily the crops in the southern and midland counties are mostly secured. In Scotland, where the yield is said to be unusually abundant, and in Ireland, where the crops are promising beyond precedent, the continuance of the wet is exciting considerable uneasiness. In neither country has much grain yet been cut. But should the weather again become favourable, all authorities concur in expecting a wheat crop under the average, and in the belief that nearly all the old corn is used up. The wheat market, which is stimulated by the demands of France, is therefore again rising. Mr. Sanderson, the travelling land agent, estimates barley to be ten per cent. above average, oats fifteen per cent. above average, beans fully average, peas much below average, potatoes a full yield, and green crops and pasture so abundant that "with the present excessive supply of stock, and with an unprecedented supply of natural fattening food, it is impossible that the present prices of beef and mutton can be long maintained." But these calculations may still be affected by the weather, upon which will depend whether "the full average yield of agricultural produce for 1867," of which Mr. Sanderson speaks, shall be all safely gathered in.

The meeting of the British Association at Dundee, though a pecuniary success, has not been specially remarkable. It was presided over by the Duke of Buccleugh, who, with good sense, declined to deliver the customary inaugural address, for which he declared himself incompetent. The usual round of scientific subjects has been discussed by our eminent *savans*, and among the novelties were interesting papers on the meteor showers of last year, the exploration of Palestine, and a discussion relative to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, in the course of which Sir Samuel Baker strongly reiterated his belief that the story of the intrepid explorer's untimely death was substantially correct. Mr. Crawfurd and his brother members have had their usual tournament relative to the antiquity of man and the unity of the human race, without throwing new light on the subject; but all the philosophers at Dundee have amicably combined in enjoying the pleasant excursions with which their more serious labours are diversified, and in passing resolutions in favour of scientific instruction as an element in public school teaching.

The inquiry proceeding at Manchester has brought to light several gross outrages committed by trades unionists, most of them as punishment for not employing union men. The Stockport Brickmakers' Union ordered a man named Wild, who had returned to work without their permission, "to have a beating." He was attacked by six men, who were in due course paid for the job, and who broke his arm in several places, and cut his leg terribly. He has never since quite recovered his faculties. One master having refused to pay a union fine which a moulder in his employ had not paid, his men turned out, his bricks were spoilt, his sheds set on fire, and his watchman shot at. A master bricklayer at Ashton having "offended" the union by not employing union men, his yard was almost destroyed by eight men engaged for the work, who also shot dead one of the constables. Then there are cases of throwing bottles of combustible material, such as naphtha, into the houses of persons who would not join the union or employ union men—one obnoxious person, Mr. Barlow, being thus persecuted for three years. So far these disclosures only affect the brickmakers of Stockport and Ashton, but the expense of these outrages has been paid by the district union, whose accounts have been mutilated or burnt. The system of cowardly terrorism thus revealed is appalling. The more intelligent artisans are not implicated in them, but evidently such atrocities as we have referred to are regarded as very venial offences if perpetrated in the interests of the trades unions.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Biarritz for his usual seaside recreation, and a sense of security is stealing over the continent, which even the bold and outspoken speech of the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of his Chambers has not materially ruffled. In his circular note, the French Foreign Minister more than confirms the pacific declaration of his Imperial master—for the Marquis de Moustier hints, though not very plainly, that France accepts the present state of things in Germany as an accomplished fact, and the semi-official journals of Berlin are now forward to admit that the Salzburg interview "had no political object which would justify any uneasiness." From Vienna the assurance is repeated in very emphatic terms that, however much the various races who constitute the subjects of Francis Joseph, may differ on domestic questions, they are unanimously opposed to a war policy, and to any interference with the affairs of other countries.

If there is at the present moment any ground for disquietude on the continent, it is, oddly enough, to be discovered at the Geneva Peace Congress—an assembly with which, it need hardly be said, the Peace Society in this country are in no way identified. Garibaldi is the president of the assembly, and opened the proceedings with the declaration that he would still go to Rome, and that the Papacy must fall. The Geneva Congress is based on the principle that national freedom, as well as the abolition of standing armies, is essential to the establishment of a lasting peace; but it is hardly likely that either France or Italy will be disposed to disarm in presence of Garibaldi's threats to persist in an armed expedition to Rome. But the Italian liberator has hosts of continental admirers, and his denunciations of warlike armaments may not be without good results. As the *Times* says:—"A peace establishment of 2,800,000 men, capable of being raised to 5,000,000 in warlike emergencies, with 213,887 additional men for sea service; a military and naval expenditure of 100,000,000*l.* yearly, with an equal sum lost by the forced abstinence of so many men in the prime and vigour of life from reproductive labour, ought to speak as forcibly to the ears of the people of Europe and of their rulers as any fiery harangue or inspired strain that may rise from the midst of the orators and poets assembled at Geneva."

The King of Prussia has opened the North German Parliament in a speech which ignores foreign politics, and refers only to questions of domestic legislation bearing on the general interests of the population united under the new Constitution, such as postal arrangements, weights, and measures. It is stated that the Zollverein, which includes the Southern States, &c., has been constructed on a new basis "corresponding with the altered circumstances," and that it will be proposed to abolish the passport system, and invite those States to co-operate in the work. Thus South Germany will be gradually assimilated to the North, without giving umbrage to Europe. How France is to prevent this gradual approximation of Germany on either side of the Main without going to war, no one can say.

Reports come across the Atlantic of formidable and secret organisations of armed negroes in Virginia, and of fears of a negro insurrection in the South. It is strange that the freedmen should be thus combining for illegal purposes when they can peaceably express their views in the polling-booth. The rumours are, we suspect, the inventions of political partisans opposed to the coloured race. General Grant has so far broken with the President as to refuse to allow of his interference with the instructions to the military commanders who are placed under the Commander-in-Chief. The new Secretary of War also publicly supports Congress as the true expression of that "will of the people" which he declares to be "the law of the land." This declaration not only disarms the President, but will render him powerless should the Senate decide upon his removal, and has tended to improve the chances of General Grant's unopposed election as Mr. Johnson's successor in the Presidential chair. But it now seems that the General has withdrawn his protest, and made his peace with the President.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

WE observe with regret a slight renewal of those premonitory grumblings which have more than once been followed by a disastrous schism in the Liberal party. We are the more concerned because the discontent which is just now making itself audible appears to be centred in a quarter of political society which we have been wont to hold in high respect, and in which our ecclesiastical views and movements have usually met with ready sympathy and valuable assistance. That which is now familiarly known as the "Tea-room section" of the Parliamentary Liberals, in their treatment of the Conservative measure of Reform, had the good fortune to adopt an independent course which secured for the country the advantages of the present Act. The risk they ran in separating themselves from the main body of their comrades was justified by subsequent success, and we are not disposed to withhold from them the credit of having, at an embarrassing crisis, displayed to good purpose both political sagacity and courage. We concede to some of them, at least, that they were actuated by a purely patriotic motive—that they had a clearer insight than others into what was requisite to be done at the passing moment—that the step they took, albeit it exposed them to the charge of insubordination, was dictated by a sense of imperative necessity, and that they are entitled to look back upon it with entire satisfaction. We have yet to remark that an isolated stroke like theirs, exceptionable in its character, although happily successful in its result, can hardly be held to qualify them for prescribing the future policy of the Liberal party, far less for seeking to dismiss its leader from his post. It is one thing to have achieved a solitary and irregular triumph; it is another to conduct a campaign. The complaint which is finding expression just where we think it is least beseeming, that Mr. Gladstone is not the natural leader of the Liberal party, because in some respects his sympathy with it is imperfect, strikes us as indicating narrowness of view, and lack of generosity in feeling, and we are pained that it should have been allowed to escape from the lips of one who assumes to have been the mouthpiece of advanced Liberalism.

In the first place, to put the matter upon the lowest footing, we look upon any attempt to disparage Mr. Gladstone's qualifications and claims to lead the Liberal party in Parliament as singularly impolitic. It can only cripple, it cannot displace him. His brilliant services, his transcendent talent, and his spotless character, have placed him in a position from which the murmurs of a small minority will be as impotent to effect his removal, as the whistling of the wintry blast is to displace the rock upon which its force is expended. A political commander-in-chief is not so much the choice of the nation, as the fortunate or unfortunate result of its necessities. Leadership is the outcome of growth, not of manufacture. It comes

of a natural foregoing process—it cannot be arbitrarily imposed. Mr. Gladstone has gradually won for himself an amount of respectful confidence, and of Parliamentary authority, which renders all idea of successful rivalry with him utterly ridiculous. It might be possible to dismiss him from his post, but it is not possible to deprive him of his power. He, and he only, at the present moment answers the felt want of the nation, and were he driven by faction into exile to-day, he would be recalled to-morrow.

In the next place, Mr. Gladstone's qualifications for the leadership of the progressive party are eminently suited to the nature of the conflict upon which it is about to enter. The man who is destined to mould the domestic policy of this country in the proximate future, should be distinguished far less by his cleverness and his tact, than by the breadth and generosity of his sympathies, the earnestness of his purpose, the conscientiousness of his decisions, and the predominant influence over them of a lofty moral nature. It is of less importance at this juncture to be committed to the guidance of a man in all of whose political conclusions the majority can concur, than of one who arrives at his conclusions by a process which commands the confidence of all sober and right-minded men. Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship does not consist of a stereotyped list of measures, nor, perhaps, can it yet express itself in a symmetrical and sufficing creed. He is not wholly at one with his party on questions which *we*, at least, shall not be suspected of undervaluing. But differing widely as we do from him upon subjects of great moment, we have this ground of trust in him as a political chief—that his range of vision steadily widens as he procceds—that when called upon to deal practically with urgent questions, he is more careful to revise his convictions in the light of reason, justice, and policy, than to retain his inherited prejudices—that he knows how to open his heart to new truths—that he is capable of discerning and appreciating rightness when it fairly presents itself, even though it be in forms wholly unanticipated by himself—that his instincts are truer than his opinions, and will in the end correct and control them—and that where his convictions lead the way, his efforts courageously, promptly, and, as a rule of duty, follow. These are qualities eminently to be desired in the leader of the Liberal party at any time, but especially at the dawn of a new political epoch—and when with these are associated untiring industry, a quick, penetrating, and polished intellect, and a power of suasive utterance unrivalled in its brilliancy, we can only regard any effort to depose the man who possesses them from his high Parliamentary office as a wanton and suicidal rejection of a Providential gift just when it should be hailed with fervent thankfulness.

But in our eyes, and, we cannot but think, in those of the public, the leadership of Mr. Gladstone possesses a further recommendation. We have more faith in the sound development of his politico-ecclesiastical opinions than we have in that of many who now appear considerably ahead of him. We have no wish to cast a slur upon that school of politicians of which there were several representatives in the Tea-room section—a school, if such it may be called, whose attachment to the doctrine of religious equality roots itself in the thin and comparatively barren soil of Erastianism. We admit that in reference to the practical measures which are now before the public, they are in far closer agreement with us than with Mr. Gladstone. We acknowledge indebtedness to them with unaffected gratitude. We have profited and still expect to profit by their co-operation with us. But we foresee a position in advance where they and we must cease to be in sympathy with each other. The legislative fruit which we most dearly prize, and which, sooner or later, we are intent on gathering, cannot be the product of the ground-principles they hold. It can only come of faith and trust in the indestructible vitality and spirituality of Christian verities. In dealing with the relation of the State to the religious organisations of the community—by far the most important problem which this generation will have to solve—we rejoice in the prospect of a Parliamentary chief who, much as his present views differ from our own, may be counted upon for striving to shape a final settlement of the question as nearly as may be in conformity with the spirit of the Revelation which he accepts as Divine. Early training, it is true, gave sanctity in his eyes to a fanciful theory which subsequent observation and experience compelled him to abandon, and his convictions even now, we suspect, are only in the process of formation. But deeper down, far deeper, than any point to which our agreement with the politicians alluded to extends, we are at one, and, we believe, the best part of the British public is at one, with Mr. Gladstone. In his living sympathy with the truths which have saved the world from wreck, we have a guarantee that, if called to put his hand to the great work reserved by Divine Providence for our times, he will do so reverentially—not with the forward presumption of a shallow philosophy, but in sincere allegiance to, and confidence in, the dictates of his faith. His insight into the wants of the age may be trusted, we think, for correcting the prejudices of the school from which he emerged. The principles he has already seized, the logical cast of his mind, and the deep conscientiousness of his practical decisions, will pretty surely conduct him to conclusions in harmony with the claims of truth, justice, freedom, trust, and charity. On this basis we are content that the final relations of the Civil Power with the religion of the country should rest. We may have misjudged Mr. Gladstone, but we do not think we have. His public life and utterances constitute the sole ground of our expectations of his future career, and with such an estimate of his fitness to lead the party of progress, we hold our existing differences with him as of small account when brought into contrast with his qualifications as the statesman of the future.

SPAIN.

THE crushing of the Spanish insurrection within a few days of its premature explosion, and the fact that what the authorities in Spain call "order" is generally restored, give a little more breathing time to the infatuated Court, and will serve, perhaps, to depress the ambitious hopes of other military adventurers besides General Prim. In the game of crossing swords, the odds are generally in favour of the Administration, however detested it may be—for, although in the Iberian Peninsula, the entire army is not to be depended upon, a sufficient number may almost always be bribed by largesses to overawe the rest. But the Spanish Government, and, we may add, the Spanish dynasty, are not more secure than they were when in Arragon, Catalonia, and other of the provinces, their authority was openly resisted. They have yet to face two antagonists, neither of which will succumb to bayonets, and both of which become more formidable in proportion to the number of armed men at the disposal of the Government—namely, Finance and Dearth.

The system of administration, external as well as internal, which for many years past has been doggedly persisted in by successive Governments, has been that of "eating their cake," and foolishly dreaming to "keep it." To spend their resources in the most wanton profusion, and to destroy the springs from which they should have been replaced, seems to have been the policy which Spanish statesmanship has most approved. What with needless quarrels, an enormous army, repudiation of debts, oppressive taxation, anticipated revenues, protected commerce, and Court extravagance, Spain has before her an immediate future with which it will be difficult for even her proverbial obstinacy successfully to grapple. She has devoured her own resources, and has gambled away her own credit. Bankrupt and beggared, heavy claims which cannot be deferred stare her in the face. Her exchequer is drained. Her fiscal strategy has exhausted all the usual, and most of the unusual, methods of extortion. Her agriculture is dwindling. Her few manufactures are distressed. Her trade is drooping. Her commerce is dying away. She has industry, but it is paralysed. She has in abundance the materials of wealth, but they lie comparatively undeveloped. Money is at a ruinous premium, and when scarcest is most greedily demanded by the Government. Of course this cannot last. Deranged finances are the invariable precursor of revolutionary violence. When the various officers and myrmidons of Government—Ministers, judges, military rank and file, policemen, custom and tax collectors—discover that the fund out of which they draw their means of subsistence runs short, and threatens to come to an end, the machinery of administration must stop. This is the prospect which Narvaez, or Miraflores, or Pezuela will have to face—this the untoward business which the Queen, guided by priests, monks, and bleeding nuns, will have to "make pleasant." Superstition cannot do it for her, nor intolerance, nor personal immorality, nor deportations to the Phillipines or to the coast of Africa, nor political *coups d'état*, nor the best equipped, loyalest, and most numerous army she can command. Her appliances will all be inapplicable, and the issue of it will be—and that, probably, very soon—that another branch of the Bourbon family will be exiled and throneless.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867.

SUMMARY.

WE regret that the telegram announcing the release of the Abyssinian captives turns out to be a *canard*, probably concocted for stock-jobbing purposes, but there has been as yet no denial of the news that Captain Cameron and his fellow-prisoners are separated from the Emperor Theodore. They are, it seems, guarded by a detachment of his troops who are cut off from the Emperor by the rebels. The war preparations are being vigorously prosecuted in this country, and a dozen or more of large steamers, taken up at Liverpool, are nearly ready to sail for Bombay to embark the troops destined for service in Abyssinia. It is said, though the statement is hardly credible, that there are abundant means of transport in that Indian port, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which favours vigorous action in bringing the Emperor Theodore to account, complains that the managers of this expedition are neglecting ample resources in coal and shipping, which are there ready at hand, and sending both from Liverpool, at enormous prices, with the certainty that they cannot get to Bombay before the middle of December. Already the preparations have cost, at a moderate estimate, some two millions sterling, but there seems some reason to believe that within three weeks we may learn that the Sovereign of Abyssinia has yielded to our threats, or that his victims have escaped his clutches. But whatever the issue, the country has yet to be satisfied that there has not been needless extravagance and culpable delay on the part of the Home Government.

The broken weather of the last week has greatly impeded the gathering in of the harvest in the northern districts, though happily the crops in the southern and midland counties are mostly secured. In Scotland, where the yield is said to be unusually abundant, and in Ireland, where the crops are promising beyond precedent, the continuance of the wet is exciting considerable uneasiness. In neither country has much grain yet been cut. But should the weather again become favourable, all authorities concur in expecting a wheat crop under the average, and in the belief that nearly all the old corn is used up. The wheat market, which is stimulated by the demands of France, is therefore again rising. Mr. Sanderson, the travelling land agent, estimates barley to be ten per cent. above average, oats fifteen per cent. above average, beans fully average, peas much below average, potatoes a full yield, and green crops and pasture so abundant that "with the present excessive supply of stock, and with an unprecedented supply of natural fattening food, it is impossible that the present prices of beef and mutton can be long maintained." But these calculations may still be affected by the weather, upon which will depend whether "the full average yield of agricultural produce for 1867," of which Mr. Sanderson speaks, shall be all safely gathered in.

The meeting of the British Association at Dundee, though a pecuniary success, has not been specially remarkable. It was presided over by the Duke of Buccleugh, who, with good sense, declined to deliver the customary inaugural address, for which he declared himself incompetent. The usual round of scientific subjects has been discussed by our eminent *savans*, and among the novelties were interesting papers on the meteor showers of last year, the exploration of Palestine, and a discussion relative to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, in the course of which Sir Samuel Baker strongly reiterated his belief that the story of the intrepid explorer's untimely death was substantially correct. Mr. Crawfurd and his brother members have had their usual tournament relative to the antiquity of man and the unity of the human race, without throwing new light on the subject; but all the philosophers at Dundee have amicably combined in enjoying the pleasant excursions with which their more serious labours are diversified, and in passing resolutions in favour of scientific instruction as an element in public school teaching.

The inquiry proceeding at Manchester has brought to light several gross outrages committed by trades unionists, most of them as punishment for not employing union men. The Stockport Brickmakers' Union ordered a man named Wild, who had returned to work without their permission, "to have a beating." He was attacked by six men, who were in due course paid for the job, and who broke his arm in several places, and cut his leg terribly. He has never since quite recovered his faculties. One master having refused to pay a union fine which a moulder in his employ had not paid, his men turned out, his bricks were spoilt, his sheds set on fire, and his watchman shot at. A master bricklayer at Ashton having "offended" the union by not employing union men, his yard was almost destroyed by eight men engaged for the work, who also shot dead one of the constables. Then there are cases of throwing bottles of combustible material, such as naphtha, into the houses of persons who would not join the union or employ union men—one obnoxious person, Mr. Barlow, being thus persecuted for three years. So far these disclosures only affect the brickmakers of Stockport and Ashton, but the expense of these outrages has been paid by the district union, whose accounts have been mutilated or burnt. The system of cowardly terrorism thus revealed is appalling. The more intelligent artisans are not implicated in them, but evidently such atrocities as we have referred to are regarded as very venial offences if perpetrated in the interests of the trades unions.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Biarritz for his usual seaside recreation, and a sense of security is stealing over the continent, which even the bold and outspoken speech of the Grand Duke of Baden at the opening of his Chambers has not materially ruffled. In his circular note, the French Foreign Minister more than confirms the pacific declaration of his Imperial master—for the Marquis de Moustier hints, though not very plainly, that France accepts the present state of things in Germany as an accomplished fact, and the semi-official journals of Berlin are now forward to admit that the Salzburg interview "had no political object which would justify any uneasiness." From Vienna the assurance is repeated in very emphatic terms that, however much the various races who constitute the subjects of Francis Joseph, may differ on domestic questions, they are unanimously opposed to a war policy, and to any interference with the affairs of other countries.

If there is at the present moment any ground for disquietude on the continent, it is, oddly enough, to be discovered at the Geneva Peace Congress—an assembly with which, it need hardly be said, the Peace Society in this country are in no way identified. Garibaldi is the president of the assembly, and opened the proceedings with the declaration that he would still go to Rome, and that the Papacy must fall. The Geneva Congress is based on the principle that national freedom, as well as the abolition of standing armies, is essential to the establishment of a lasting peace; but it is hardly likely that either France or Italy will be disposed to disarm in presence of Garibaldi's threats to persist in an armed expedition to Rome. But the Italian liberator has hosts of continental admirers, and his denunciations of warlike armaments may not be without good results. As the *Times* says:—"A peace establishment of 2,800,000 men, capable of being raised to 5,000,000 in warlike emergencies, with 213,887 additional men for sea service; a military and naval expenditure of 100,000,000*l.* yearly, with an equal sum lost by the forced abstinence of so many men in the prime and vigour of life from reproductive labour, ought to speak as forcibly to the ears of the people of Europe and of their rulers as any fiery harangue or inspired strain that may rise from the midst of the orators and poets assembled at Geneva."

The King of Prussia has opened the North German Parliament in a speech which ignores foreign politics, and refers only to questions of domestic legislation bearing on the general interests of the population united under the new Constitution, such as postal arrangements, weights, and measures. It is stated that the Zollverein, which includes the Southern States, &c., has been constructed on a new basis "corresponding with the altered circumstances," and that it will be proposed to abolish the passport system, and invite those States to co-operate in the work. Thus South Germany will be gradually assimilated to the North, without giving umbrage to Europe. How France is to prevent this gradual approximation of Germany on either side of the Main without going to war, no one can say.

Reports come across the Atlantic of formidable and secret organisations of armed negroes in Virginia, and of fears of a negro insurrection in the South. It is strange that the freedmen should be thus combining for illegal purposes when they can peaceably express their views in the polling-booth. The rumours are, we suspect, the inventions of political partisans opposed to the coloured race. General Grant has so far broken with the President as to refuse to allow of his interference with the instructions to the military commanders who are placed under the Commander-in-Chief. The new Secretary of War also publicly supports Congress as the true expression of that "will of the people" which he declares to be "the law of the land." This declaration not only disarms the President, but will render him powerless should the Senate decide upon his removal, and has tended to improve the chances of General Grant's unopposed election as Mr. Johnson's successor in the Presidential chair. But it now seems that the General has withdrawn his protest, and made his peace with the President.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

WE observe with regret a slight renewal of those premonitory grumblings which have more than once been followed by a disastrous schism in the Liberal party. We are the more concerned because the discontent which is just now making itself audible appears to be centred in a quarter of political society which we have been wont to hold in high respect, and in which our ecclesiastical views and movements have usually met with ready sympathy and valuable assistance. That which is now familiarly known as the "Tea-room section" of the Parliamentary Liberals, in their treatment of the Conservative measure of Reform, had the good fortune to adopt an independent course which secured for the country the advantages of the present Act. The risk they ran in separating themselves from the main body of their comrades was justified by subsequent success, and we are not disposed to withhold from them the credit of having, at an embarrassing crisis, displayed to good purpose both political sagacity and courage. We concede to some of them, at least, that they were actuated by a purely patriotic motive—that they had a clearer insight than others into what was requisite to be done at the passing moment—that the step they took, albeit it exposed them to the charge of insubordination, was dictated by a sense of imperative necessity, and that they are entitled to look back upon it with entire satisfaction. We have yet to remark that an isolated stroke like theirs, exceptionable in its character, although happily successful in its result, can hardly be held to qualify them for prescribing the future policy of the Liberal party, far less for seeking to dismiss its leader from his post. It is one thing to have achieved a solitary and irregular triumph; it is another to conduct a campaign. The complaint which is finding expression just where we think it is least beseeming, that Mr. Gladstone is not the natural leader of the Liberal party, because in some respects his sympathy with it is imperfect, strikes us as indicating narrowness of view, and lack of generosity in feeling, and we are pained that it should have been allowed to escape from the lips of one who assumes to have been the mouthpiece of advanced Liberalism.

In the first place, to put the matter upon the lowest footing, we look upon any attempt to disparage Mr. Gladstone's qualifications and claims to lead the Liberal party in Parliament as singularly impolitic. It can only cripple, it cannot displace him. His brilliant services, his transcendent talent, and his spotless character, have placed him in a position from which the murmurs of a small minority will be as impotent to effect his removal, as the whistling of the wintry blast is to displace the rock upon which its force is expended. A political commander-in-chief is not so much the choice of the nation, as the fortunate or unfortunate result of its necessities. Leadership is the outcome of growth, not of manufacture. It comes

of a natural foregoing process—it cannot be arbitrarily imposed. Mr. Gladstone has gradually won for himself an amount of respectful confidence, and of Parliamentary authority, which renders all idea of successful rivalry with him utterly ridiculous. It might be possible to dismiss him from his post, but it is not possible to deprive him of his power. He, and he only, at the present moment answers the felt want of the nation, and were he driven by faction into exile to-day, he would be recalled to-morrow.

In the next place, Mr. Gladstone's qualifications for the leadership of the progressive party are eminently suited to the nature of the conflict upon which it is about to enter. The man who is destined to mould the domestic policy of this country in the proximate future, should be distinguished far less by his cleverness and his tact, than by the breadth and generosity of his sympathies, the earnestness of his purpose, the conscientiousness of his decisions, and the predominant influence over them of a lofty moral nature. It is of less importance at this juncture to be committed to the guidance of a man in all of whose political conclusions the majority can concur, than of one who arrives at his conclusions by a process which commands the confidence of all sober and right-minded men. Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship does not consist of a stereotyped list of measures, nor, perhaps, can it yet express itself in a symmetrical and sufficing creed. He is not wholly at one with his party on questions which *we*, at least, shall not be suspected of undervaluing. But differing widely as we do from him upon subjects of great moment, we have this ground of trust in him as a political chief—that his range of vision steadily widens as he procceds—that when called upon to deal practically with urgent questions, he is more careful to revise his convictions in the light of reason, justice, and policy, than to retain his inherited prejudices—that he knows how to open his heart to new truths—that he is capable of discerning and appreciating rightness when it fairly presents itself, even though it be in forms wholly unanticipated by himself—that his instincts are truer than his opinions, and will in the end correct and control them—and that where his convictions lead the way, his efforts courageously, promptly, and, as a rule of duty, follow. These are qualities eminently to be desired in the leader of the Liberal party at any time, but especially at the dawn of a new political epoch—and when with these are associated untiring industry, a quick, penetrating, and polished intellect, and a power of suasive utterance unrivalled in its brilliancy, we can only regard any effort to depose the man who possesses them from his high Parliamentary office as a wanton and suicidal rejection of a Providential gift just when it should be hailed with fervent thankfulness.

But in our eyes, and, we cannot but think, in those of the public, the leadership of Mr. Gladstone possesses a further recommendation. We have more faith in the sound development of his politico-ecclesiastical opinions than we have in that of many who now appear considerably ahead of him. We have no wish to cast a slur upon that school of politicians of which there were several representatives in the Tea-room section—a school, if such it may be called, whose attachment to the doctrine of religious equality roots itself in the thin and comparatively barren soil of Erastianism. We admit that in reference to the practical measures which are now before the public, they are in far closer agreement with us than with Mr. Gladstone. We acknowledge indebtedness to them with unaffected gratitude. We have profited and still expect to profit by their co-operation with us. But we foresee a position in advance where they and we must cease to be in sympathy with each other. The legislative fruit which we most dearly prize, and which, sooner or later, we are intent on gathering, cannot be the product of the ground-principles they hold. It can only come of faith and trust in the indestructible vitality and spirituality of Christian verities. In dealing with the relation of the State to the religious organisations of the community—by far the most important problem which this generation will have to solve—we rejoice in the prospect of a Parliamentary chief who, much as his present views differ from our own, may be counted upon for striving to shape a final settlement of the question as nearly as may be in conformity with the spirit of the Revelation which he accepts as Divine. Early training, it is true, gave sanctity in his eyes to a fanciful theory which subsequent observation and experience compelled him to abandon, and his convictions even now, we suspect, are only in the process of formation. But deeper down, far deeper, than any point to which our agreement with the politicians alluded to extends, we are at one, and, we believe, the best part of the British public is at one, with Mr. Gladstone. In his living sympathy with the truths which have saved the world from wreck, we have a guarantee that, if called to put his hand to the great work reserved by Divine Providence for our times, he will do so reverentially—not with the forward presumption of a shallow philosophy, but in sincere allegiance to, and confidence in, the dictates of his faith. His insight into the wants of the age may be trusted, we think, for correcting the prejudices of the school from which he emerged. The principles he has already seized, the logical cast of his mind, and the deep conscientiousness of his practical decisions, will pretty surely conduct him to conclusions in harmony with the claims of truth, justice, freedom, trust, and charity. On this basis we are content that the final relations of the Civil Power with the religion of the country should rest. We may have misjudged Mr. Gladstone, but we do not think we have. His public life and utterances constitute the sole ground of our expectations of his future career, and with such an estimate of his fitness to lead the party of progress, we hold our existing differences with him as of small account when brought into contrast with his qualifications as the statesman of the future.

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First, in respect to the boroughs of England and Wales. Omitting Chelsea and the nine newly-created provincial boroughs, Mr. Acland has constructed a table of the possible town constituencies of England and Wales under the new Reform Act, with a view to show what proportion there will be of working men on the register as compared with other classes. To attain this result, he credits the working classes with that portion of the present constituencies assigned to them in the official returns, and with the whole number of male occupiers under 10*l*. By means of these loose and arbitrary data, Mr. Acland reaches this conclusion:—"Of the 197 boroughs the working classes may have, in 1869, majorities in 178 instances as against 19 minorities. Of these majorities three exceed 20,000 each, other seven range between 10,000 and 20,000, other 13 from 5,000 to 10,000, other 59 from 1,000 to 5,000, other 47 from 500 to 1,000—only 49 (the balance) being under 500." But before we can concur with our statistician that "the middle classes will be superseded electorally by the working classes," we must arrive at some estimate of the numbers of our labouring population who will qualify by paying their rates, and the proportion who are likely to be under the influence of landlords, employers of labour, &c. It may be well to know that the new borough electors will, for the most part, be in a majority on the several registers, though exceptional considerations are so many and weighty that the mere fact itself is of small importance.

Mr. Morton's calculations, though confessedly tentative, help us to some extent in

this inquiry. There are at present 644,000 electors on the borough registers. To these will be added by the new Act, according to the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 237,000 who are rated to the poor, or, deducting one-third—the proportion which it has been found must be struck off in consequence of removals and other causes—158,000. Making the necessary deductions, Mr. Morton brings down the number of voters of these two classes—the 10*l.* occupiers and the actual ratepayers under that limit—to 609,000. Then comes the question how many of the 486,000 compounders under the 10*l.* rental are likely to qualify. In this case we are more at sea than before. Though the ratepaying provision will generally tend to keep thousands of this class—all of them comparatively poor—off the register, they will be mostly enfranchised by some means in all the smaller boroughs where parties are nearly equally divided; and will probably, excepting in the new three-cornered constituencies, neglect to secure their votes in the large towns where Liberalism is in the ascendant. The working of the municipal franchise, on which Mr. Morton relies as an illustration, is hardly a safe guide—the interest in national politics being more general than in local contests, and the two years' residence being a serious obstacle in municipal elections. We see it stated, that in Stockport, where the compounding system does not obtain, there are only 3,798 municipal voters out of 8,952 occupiers—that is, a little over one-third. But as the proportion of Parliamentary electors who vote is already so much larger than those who exercise the franchise for municipal purposes, there is a defective analogy between the two. Considering that these emancipated compounders are to a great extent a migratory class and in the receipt of weekly wages, that a large number earn but a precarious livelihood, and that one years residence is indispensable, Mr. Morton thinks it unlikely that even as many as 50,000 of them will get on the register. We should be more disposed to double that number, and to distribute them chiefly among the smaller boroughs, where their votes are most likely to tell, rather than in the large towns, where they will be of small value.

It is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measure is only a Suffrage Act. But even in that respect it is delusive and incomplete. To the aggregate number of borough electors have yet to be added perhaps tens of thousands who have heretofore been suburban county voters, but who will be included in town constituencies by the enlargement of boroughs proposed by the Boundary Commission. Conservatism—or, to speak more correctly, landlordism—will thus gain a double advantage—first, by the subtraction from the counties of the population of the nine provincial boroughs, and secondly, by the exclusion from them of this suburban element.

In the conclusions reached by aid of the statistics of county constituencies, Mr. Acland appears to us to be even more at fault than in respect to boroughs. According to tables he has published in the *Daily News*, there will be an average increase of county voters to the extent of ninety-four per cent. This would nearly double the constituencies—in other words, it would add no less than 508,223 to the present voting power of the counties, which is 540,000. But the estimates of Lord Derby and Lord Stanley do not increase the number of county electors beyond 120,000. Mr. Acland's tables must therefore have been constructed on entirely erroneous data, and his sanguine conclusion, that "in this electoral section aristocratic influence, hitherto predominant, will yield the *pas* to middle-class energy and activity," must be taken as entirely fallacious. Mr. Morton's view seems to us to accord far more with the real facts. He remarks:—"All leaseholders who vote in the counties for property situated in Parliamentary boroughs are hereafter to be disqualified; in the Salford Hundred alone 1,248 of these will be rendered unqualified when the Act comes into operation. It may fairly be estimated that 40,000 must be deducted from the 160,000 above given, reducing the number of new county voters to 120,000; so that you have the counties lessened a million in population, and their representatives increased by twenty-five additional members for the purpose of adding 100,000 or 120,000 new voters." But a further large deduction is to be made from these constituencies owing to the excision of the suburban population from the county register. And if the report of the Boundary Commission should be in accordance with expectation, the Parliamentary limits of every considerable town in the kingdom will be extended, and its register swollen by the addition of this mass of county voters. We think, therefore, it may be greatly doubted whether they will be any substantial increase whatever in the aggregate electoral roll for the counties. While the astute Mr. Disraeli was exacting from Parliament twenty-five additional agricultural members, on the plea that the counties were under-represented, he was for electoral purposes taking out of them about a million population, and asking their sanction for a readjustment of limits which will still further and largely drain the county register.

We thus see how entirely temporary must be a Reform Act based upon such injustice and anomalies as that lately passed. It is ingeniously contrived to defraud the large centres of population of their due, and to favour the emasculated county constituencies. It is "a leap in the dark," but the ground has been pretty well surveyed on which our reforming Tories are to alight. Though conceding household suffrage, it intensifies the electoral destitution of urban districts in the way we have pointed out, and makes a wider redistribution of seats not merely a good Radical cry, but a political necessity. The Act of 1867 is therefore only a resting-place on the road to perfect Reform—a platform for renewed and vigorous agitation. We were never greatly enamoured with Mr. Gladstone's Bill of last year, but it would have admitted some 400,000—the *élite* of our artisan population—to the borough register—more, perhaps, than Mr. Disraeli's measure, with the ratepaying disqualification. Probably, also, it would have added some 50,000 more than the Government Bill to the county constituencies. The present Government has, for its own purposes, proved the better manipulator. But Mr. Disraeli has certainly laid a broader foundation than his rival, and it will be strange indeed if the people do not erect upon it their own edifice. We are glad, therefore, to see that the National Reform Union, as well as the Reform League, are prepared to continue their useful organisation, for the purpose of agitating against the ratepaying clause, obtaining a more equitable redistribution of seats, and assisting the Liberals of Scotland and Ireland in securing a good Reform Bill next Session.

HARVEST.

We have come across but very few people, in the course of our lifetime, who do not like, or, at any rate, do not profess to like, being in the country during harvest time. Of course, the pleasure which is common to both sexes, to all ages, and to almost every condition of life, must flow from some spring rising from strata in our nature much deeper than conventionalism. To a certain extent it may be feigned, and, indeed, in most cases, were they who express their delight with most emphasis required to give a sober reason for their feelings, they might be at a loss to assign very intelligible grounds for them; but that would be but a shallow philosophy which should set them down to mere affectation. One can readily understand why husbandmen should enter into what is called by Holy Writ "the joy of harvest"—but that joy has respect rather to the result of the gathering in of the fruits of the earth, than to the process, which, unquestionably, is one of great anxiety, and, at times, of serious worry, frequent disappointment, and exhausting toil. But it is not of husbandmen that most people are thinking when they speak of the pleasure they take in witnessing harvest operations. What is it they *do* think of? Whence is their enjoyment derived?

There is a great difference between the delight yielded by the haymaking season and that of harvest. The former is almost wholly sensuous—the latter is not at all so. The scent of new-made hay is delicious. The swathes and cocks invite to luxurious recumbency and youthful gamesomeness. Immemorial custom, moreover, releases visitants to the hayfield from restraints of form and rigid social propriety. Romping is not only allowed—it is expected, and, say what we will, an occasional romp comes amiss to very few of us, unless we have wholly lost our relish of life. But the harvest-field offers no opportunity for gaiety or gladsomeness of this kind. Nobody feels the slightest temptation to chase a fair friend over prickly stubble, nor do shocks of wheat or barley, oats or beans, suggest even a momentary resort to fun. You cannot lie down and let your animal nature bask in the sunshine, nor is the atmosphere laden with a perfume that refreshes your spirits. The labour that is being put forth all around you is of the heaviest kind, and, so far as mere sense is concerned, the harvest-field, and harvest operations, present few or no attractions. The pleasures they excite are chiefly those of imagination, sentiment and sympathy—higher in their kind, and more satisfactory in their character, than those of sense

Perhaps, the number of those whose imagination is stirred into high by increased activity by a visit to the fields in harvest-time is not either positively or relatively great. Not many, it is presumed, do much definite thinking, or, at any rate, much more than usual, at the suggestion of the scene outspread before them. To such as do, the materials for thought are abundant enough. They gaze upon a miracle—not less a miracle because it is annually repeated. They see the outcome of a process which, familiar as it is, is nevertheless an impenetrable mystery. They witness a marvel as truly astonishing as the multiplication of loaves under Christ's blessing. Some energising influence has been at work day and night without a moment's interruption for months to bring about a result in which we are all of us vitally interested. The golden grain which they see gracefully waving before them under the summer breeze, or gathered into shocks by the busy reapers—whence has it all come? It is not the same as that which was cast into the earth at seed-time. Every trace of that has long since vanished; yet between that and this there has been a thread of connection which no science of ours has been able to detect. And this "mystery of growth," so evasive, so impossible to be seen through, so governed by law, so palpable in its results, is as beneficial to man, as absolutely necessary not only to his well-being, but to his being at all, as it is wonderful and inscrutable. It speaks to us of the Fatherhood of the Invisible Power which presides over human destiny—of the care and constancy with which He provides for the wants of the race—of the illimitable bounty of which He is the exhaustless source. Some glimmer of this great truth reaches the mind of most persons who witness harvest operations. It may be but a twilight of apprehension—a diffused haze of thought and impression, without any definiteness of form or feature—a vague, nebulous, almost unconscious impact of supernal light upon the mind, more or less noticed as the will is more or less disposed to look out for it. But there it is, and few there are to whom it does not bring some sense of satisfaction, if not of positive joy. The ideal atmosphere of the harvest-field is felt to be one of blessing and of bounty—of fatherly care and beneficence. It enwraps one though he may fail to discern it—it is inhaled, though without any distinct consciousness—it imparts a healing, balmy, gladsome influence to the spirit, though it be only cognisable in its effects.

The pleasure which the sight of harvest inspires, however, is chiefly a pleasure of sentiment. It is born of reflection and mental association. It is not immediate and direct, but derived and dependent. We couple the objects before us with something else, in the past or in the future—mainly the latter—before there is any sensible exhilaration of our feelings. We think of the realisation of the gains of foregoing industry and vigilance, skill and anxiety. We view with a glow of satisfaction the conquest which has been won from mother earth. The harvest is Nature's response to previous appeals made to her in obedience to her own laws. It is a trust fulfilled—a promise redeemed—a hope exchanged for fruition. It makes us feel more confident of the future. Outspread before our eyes lies the provision made for our sustenance. The staff of life has not failed. The laws impressed upon matter have proved effectual. For another year our garners will be supplied. Our lives are, as it were, in a besieged city—want and disease and death beleaguer it—sit down before it, and menace it with extinction. We cannot see another year's supply of provision brought within the gates without some feeling of gladness and gratitude. To be sure, disease may come and death may follow through other inlets than that of dearth—but it is a satisfaction to know that one gate to their entrance is effectually closed. We do not, it may be, think all this when we betake ourselves with such lively interest to the harvest-field, and watch the operations of the labourers. But the sense of it overspreads our minds. In the absence of such a mental atmosphere, we should take no special delight in the season or the scene. It is the sentiment which they embody, and the associations with which they are linked, which excite in us so deep a consciousness of satisfaction.

And then, sympathy enhances the enjoyment. Not for ourselves exclusively, not perhaps chiefly, do we contemplate with a feeling of content and thankfulness harvest operations. Our enjoyment is referable to a common, much more than to a personal and individual, interest. If gleaners be already afield, the enjoyment is heightened. The gladness of the poor in the hope of sufficient bread becomes ours. On the whole, a flush of warmth is generally suffused through our mental and moral system by the sight of harvest. We go out of ourselves with more spontaneity than usual. Our sympathies are expanded, and

cover a much wider range of existence—and, imperceptibly it may be, and to a miserably small extent, but nevertheless really, we catch and reflect some of those rays of beneficence which so visibly light up the works of God during the period of harvest.

Thoughtful and devout minds will probably be stimulated by the scenes which surround them at this fruit-gathering season of the year to many other reflections in addition to those we have already alluded to. "As a man soweth, so shall he also reap," is a law of Providential dispensation which it will forcibly impress upon the heart. "He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." They who "sow to the wind" may expect to "reap the whirlwind"; while such as "sow to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." The analogies presented by harvest are as numerous as they are striking. Why should we not read them, and receive instruction from them, and rejoice in them? Are they not precious seed which, under fitting culture, will fill our souls with gladness in due season? Though now we "go forth weeping," shall we not "doubtless come again rejoicing, bearing our sheaves with us," and take our part in the harvest-home of the world?

STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE FOR BOYS.

On Monday afternoon the foundation-stones of three orphanage houses were laid at Stockwell, under circumstances of a peculiar and interesting character. Some months since the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, minister of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, received a letter from a lady, not a member of his congregation, who stated that it was her desire to devote the sum of 20,000*l.* to establish an orphanage for boys, and that she should be glad if he would assist her in founding such an institution. Upon consulting the leading members of his church, they consented to become trustees, and liberally subscribed towards the undertaking. As the money given by Mrs. Anne Hillyard (the name of the lady), was so invested that it could not be realised at present without loss, it was proposed to keep it as the permanent endowment of the charity, and to raise additional funds. Other friends came forward with very handsome offers of assistance, and two acres and a-half of suitable ground were purchased for 3,000*l.*, near Dudley-place, Clapham-road. At the request of the munificent founder, the asylum is for boys, who are to be received as vacancies occur, each case to be judged on its merits, and quite irrespective of the denominational views held by the parents. The trustees, without waiting for the completion of the new institution, have already selected seven boys, who are now enjoying the benefit of the asylum. Mr. Higgs, builder, having stated that he would give the materials of one of the homes, his men said they would give their labour in erecting it. It was decided not to erect one large building for the whole of the children, but to adopt the plan upon which the "Home for Little Boys," at Farningham, and the "Alexandra Orphanage," are carried out. The system is to have as many homes or houses as the funds permit, for the accommodation of twenty or thirty children, each establishment being regarded as a separate and independent family. The Stockwell Orphanage will consist of a terrace, and each house will be for eighteen or twenty boys. A nurse under the direction of general superintendent will preside over each. A large schoolroom and dining-hall will be built separately. The centre part of the ground will be set apart as a playground. A spacious open building has already been erected to serve the purpose of a shed in which the children can amuse themselves during wet weather, and in which meetings can be held. The Homes will cost from 500*l.* to 600*l.* each, and the first three which have been subscribed for were very auspiciously begun yesterday. Great interest was manifested by the members of the congregation worshipping at the Tabernacle to witness the proceedings. Many friends associated with other religious bodies were also present, including the Rev. Mr. Thompson, rector of the parish; the Rev. Jas. Spurgeon, father of Mr. Spurgeon; and his brother, the Rev. James Spurgeon, jun. There was a very large number of ladies, many of whom had been engaged in collecting subscriptions on behalf of the Orphanage. The proceedings commenced at three o'clock, when the weather was delightfully fine.

Mr. SPURGEON said it might be as well to state in a few words the order of the proceedings, and that which had led up to them. In the month of August last year he wrote an article in his magazine, the *Sword and Trowel*, in which he suggested several modes of usefulness which might be adopted by the Christian public. That article was read by a sister in Christ who had for some time determined to devote her substance to the work of maintaining fatherless children. (At this point of the proceedings the roof of an adjoining shed on which several persons were stationed, gave way, causing some excitement, but an immediate shout was raised that no one was hurt.) Mr. Spurgeon resumed his speech, and said that nobody was hurt. The friends who had got on the shed had been told not to get there, and they had not come down of their own will, but Providence had arranged it. (Laughter.) The sister to whom he had referred having read the article in question, thought she had found out the proper individual to whom to entrust her money, and he received a note which, when he read and read it again, greatly startled him. That note said, "I have determined to devote 20,000*l.* to the work of maintaining orphans; would you be good enough to come and see me about it?" He thought that perhaps the lady had put an "ought" or two too many, or that somebody was trying to play him a trick. However, he thought it to be his duty to go and see her, and he found her a real, earnest, and practical woman, desirous of having her money used to the best purpose in the maintenance of orphan children, with a special view to their souls being cared for, and their being trained in the fear of God and in the doctrines of truth. He, however, objected to have anything to do with the matter for some little time, having too much to do already. But the sister who had offered the money said he had many friends who would assist him, and she believed the deacons and the congregation would take the matter up. After talking the matter over, the deacons agreed to become trustees with him, and they had already redeemed their pledge; and hence it was that they were now assembled upon a piece of ground which had been purchased for the erection of the houses which were to be a dwelling for fatherless boys. Fatherless boys were the objects selected by the lady. Why she had not also chosen fatherless girls he did not know, but he believed she had left that open to somebody else—(a laugh)—and he might say that they would be quite prepared to assist that "somebody else" on some other spot to have an asylum for girls also. (Cheers.) Inasmuch as the funds provided were, in the order of God's providence, fast fixed, and they could not get at them, except the interest, an appeal was made to the public to assist them in building the houses. The first stones of three of those houses would be laid, and he would give a few brief particulars. The first stone should have been laid by their sister who had given the 20,000*l.*—Mrs. Hillyard—but, unfortunately, the workpeople had placed the tackle at the wrong house, and, consequently, he was obliged to begin, only and entirely because of the tackle being at the stone at which he stood. The money for the second house, of which Mrs. Hillyard would lay the foundation-stone, had been given by a merchant of the City of London, bearing a name well known, but not to be mentioned now or at any other time. He gave it to Christ, and did not desire to have his name stated. (Cheers.) The house, the foundation-stone of which he was about to lay, was to be called "The Silver Wedding House," and was given by a sister, who had lived most happily with her husband for twenty-five years. A short time ago her husband said to her, "My dear, I mean to give you a present of 500*l.* in celebration of our silver wedding." She replied, "I have often wished to have that sum of money to give to Mr. Spurgeon in aid of some of his good works." So she gave the 500*l.*, and he had now to lay the stone for her. A trowel was to be presented to him for this purpose, which he should send to her in commemoration of the event. The third building was to be called "The Workmen's House." The workmen of their esteemed brother Mr Higgs, of the Crown Works, actuated by the kindliest feelings, agreed to give their labour for the erection of the house; while Mr. Higgs himself promised to give the materials. He was sure the workmen would faithfully redeem their promise; but Mr. Higgs, thinking it might be some time before they would be able to do so, had at once given the whole of it in the shape of a large shed at the other end of the grounds, which would serve as a playground for the children and for the holding of meetings such as the present. The working friends should be reminded of one solemn fact. At the meeting at Mr. Higgs's a promise was made that the trustees would endeavour, whenever there was a vacancy, to receive into that house the orphan of any of those workmen, should the necessity unfortunately arise. Last Wednesday one of the working men who was present, and had promised to contribute his labour, died, leaving two orphans, and he had no doubt that those little ones would share in the benefit of the institution as soon as an opportunity presented itself. Truly was it said, "In the midst of life we are in death"; and he could not recommend to their working friends a better investment, altogether apart from charity, than to subscribe to that institution. (Cheers.) Though the foundation-stones of these three houses were to be laid, they had money in hand for more, and he only hoped that that afternoon they might subscribe sufficient to pay for the cost of the ground, which was 3,000*l.* There was one family connected with the Tabernacle, and held by all in high honour—that of the Olneys—who had that afternoon given him a cheque for 500*l.* (Loud cheers.) They had offered this for the building of a house in commemoration of their sainted mother, and which was to be called "Unity House." Mr. Thomas Olney, the father of the family, still survived, and was their senior deacon, and they hoped he would long continue to be so. It seemed to him to be a delightful action, before he was taken away, that they should thus seek to cherish the memory of their parent who had now departed. As he had said, this building was to be called "Unity House." With these laudable examples before them, he could not doubt that others would come forward to subscribe towards this most admirable undertaking in a similar way.

Mr. DRANSFIELD, the senior elder of the church, having offered prayer, and two verses composed for the occasion by Mr. Spurgeon, having been sung,

Mr. WILLIAM OLNEY presented the reverend gentleman with a silver trowel, at the same time expressing the gratification of the congregation worshipping at the Tabernacle, at the return, in good health, of their pastor. They were most happy, he said, to be associated with him in this great work, which he trusted would receive the blessing of heaven.

Mr. SPURGEON said he was very glad to accept the trowel from the trustees, but he could not accept it for himself. He would receive it on behalf of the lady whose silver wedding they were commemorating. (Cheers.) There was no inscription upon it at present, but he would undertake that there should be a proper one, and he would then forward it to her. He was quite sure that she and her husband had the best wishes of all present, and that they sincerely hoped that not only might they celebrate their silver wedding, but might celebrate their golden one also. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Spurgeon then laid the stone with the customary formalities, and announced that the mallet which had been used had been employed at the laying of the foundation stone of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, by the Queen in laying the foundation-stone of the Asylum at Bagshot, since then by Lord Shaftesbury, and now it had come back to its "original proprietors."

At the conclusion of this ceremony, Mrs. Hillyard laid the first stone of the second home, which is to be called the "Merchant's House," in honour of the gentleman who generously gave the cost of it, but who, with an unostentatious spirit, had declined to let his name be published. Mr. Spurgeon said that it was only after repeated solicitation that the lady who had given them the 20,000*l.* had allowed her name to be mentioned, which it was for the first time that day. She had devoted by far the larger portion of her property to this work. (Cheers.) He knew that she was greatly pleased with the success which had already attended their efforts to promote the institution. He trusted that she would be spared for many years.

Mrs. Hillyard, who is an aged lady, then laid the stone. When she had done so, Mr. Spurgeon asked the spectators to give her three hearty cheers, a request which was heartily responded to. The Rev. James Spurgeon, jun., presented Mrs. Hillyard with a silver trowel, which it was understood was the gift of the Rev. James Spurgeon, sen., and his sons. The foundation-stone of the third house was next laid by Mr. Higgs.

The Rev. JAMES SPURGEON, jun., requested his acceptance of a silver trowel in the name of the trustees. In the course of a few appropriate remarks the rev. gentleman expressed his regret that all masters and workmen were not on the same good terms as Mr. Higgs and his *employés*.

It was arranged that an evening meeting should be held in the "shed," which is a very spacious building, and that in the interval of that and the ceremony described tea should be served in the grounds. Unfortunately, the weather, which had been very fine in the early part of the afternoon, completely changed, and the rain fell in torrents. The visitors were compelled to seek the shelter of the shed, and the meeting, which had been fixed for seven o'clock, was held much earlier.

The chair was taken by the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, who briefly addressed those present upon the interesting event of the day. He expressed his satisfaction that amongst those who had witnessed the ceremony was the Rev. Mr. Thompson. He hoped when the Orphanage was completed that the rev. gentleman would visit it and speak to the children, for a sounder preacher of the Gospel the orphans need not wish to hear. (Cheers.)

Speeches were also delivered by the Rev. Mr. WILKINSON, curate to Mr. Thompson, the Rev. JAMES SPURGEON, jun., and other gentlemen.

In addition to the 500*l.* given by the family of Mr. Olney, the subscriptions amounted to the handsome sum of 1,500*l.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUNDEE.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opened on Wednesday night in Dundee. Some 2,000 persons were present. The chair was taken, in the absence from indisposition of Mr. Groves, by Sir Roderick Murchison, who introduced to the audience the president elect, the Duke of Buccleugh. The Duke, who was warmly received, said (alluding to the phrase "the bold Buccleugh") that of all the deeds attempted by men of his race, perhaps the boldest was his taking the chair on that occasion. It was not, however, for him to disparage the choice the association had made, but rather to endeavour in his own way to discharge the duty laid upon him. It had been the custom of former presidents to deliver on such occasions an elaborate address. For such a task he felt himself quite unqualified. He would rather fail in speaking a few words from his own head and heart than succeed by borrowing the thoughts of others, and depriving them of the fruits of their own toil. He felt that one of the greatest gifts which Providence had bestowed on man was intellectual power. It was one vouchsafed to few, and happy were they who exercised it aright. In connection with the remark, the Duke alluded to the death of Faraday, one who, though of humble origin, had risen to the highest distinction as a man of science. He went on to say that he was one of those who held that the advancement and diffusion of science ought not to be considered hostile to true religion, and he advocated the importance of making science a part of the instruction given in the public

schools and Universities. He brought his address to a close by some remarks on the desirableness of resuming the system of storm signals.

A somewhat alarming incident occurred just before the proceedings commenced, the venerable Sir D. Brewster being seized with a fainting fit upon the platform. He was immediately attended to by medical gentlemen who were present, and, on recovering somewhat, was removed from the hall. Sir David has since been well enough to attend some of the sectional meetings.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

On Thursday morning the several sections met. That of Geography was the best attended. Sir SAMUEL BAKER delivered an eloquent address. He predicted great expansion for America, and the ultimate independence of Canada and Australia as the result of their geographical position. He recommended watchfulness of Russian advances on our Indian frontier, and counselled attention to a new route to India by the Euphrates, to render us independent of Egypt. He trusted a staff of scientific men would be attached to the Abyssinian expedition. Referring to the reported death of Dr. Livingstone, he expressed belief in the story of the Johanna men. They were liars, but, unlike Europeans, they did not lie absurdly, or in a manner so inartistic as to pronounce men dead who might one day falsify their testimony. But he was glad an expedition was to be sent out to investigate his fate. In concluding his address, Sir Samuel said:—

I must refer with pride and satisfaction to the vigour and alacrity that have been exhibited not only by the Royal Geographical Society, at the instigation of our sterling president, Sir Roderick Murchison, but also by her Majesty's Government, in despatching, without a moment's unnecessary delay, an expedition to Eastern Africa to investigate the fate of Livingstone. Should he be no more, the arrival of an armed expedition in his search will be a lesson to the savage tribes that no Englishman can disappear without an inquiry into the cause; and good service will be done to geography by the party under Mr. Young, who, provided with a steel boat, will be able to decide whether the Nyassa is fed by a river from the north. (Applause.) The most interesting African problem yet remains to be solved. Within the last few years we have determined the great reservoirs of the Nile, and we have proved that the river, hitherto so mysterious, is the offspring of two great causes, the vast equatorial reservoirs the Victoria and Albert lakes, and the effect of the sudden rains of Abyssinia that in July, August, and September cause the inundation in Lower Egypt. That portion of the question I shall shortly publish as the "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia." But although the mystery of ages is dissolved, much remains to be explored. We know but a portion of these immense reservoirs, and geographers will not remain content with the bare fact that the Nile issues from those lakes; but England, that has untied the knot, must gather in the extremity of the line. The death of Livingstone is a fearful drag upon the wheel of African exploration. There are many as brave, many as adventurous, but there are few who combine the qualifications of patience and endurance that are so sorely needed in that most difficult of all thorny paths—African research. Still we must not despair. We have of late years acquired an ally that is the grand supporter of geographical exploration; a supporter that assists us through what were closed before the providential aid appeared—those swamps whose fatal malaria slew with infernal certainty the brave and daring explorers of former times. Quinine is the guide and faithful escort of the traveller. Armed with this cuirass, we can penetrate through countries hitherto impassable. Next to Providence, there is a support to which an English traveller clings when far, far away from civilisation, in countries unknown and trackless. He may be in misery and helpless—he may have lost all hope of return, and sickness may have stricken him to the margin of his grave; but as his last thoughts wander towards all those left behind, and he weighs the fatal end against the results of his missions, of one thing he feels certain,—his Government may ignore him, friends may forget him, but the Royal Geographical Society, with Murchison at the head, will never forsake him; if dead, he will be sought for—(applause); and should he return alive, their approbation of his labour will be his great reward. Confident in this support, the hardy pioneers of Great Britain will flock to the thinned ranks of the explorers. Speke lies buried in his native village church—Livingstone, we fear, lies far away; but the monument we raise to these brave men will be the starting-point for others who may equal their great deeds. And should the traveller fall in the noble task, and die in a lonely and distant land, if no friendly voice is near to bid farewell, he still shall have a consolation—in the last hour a spirit will whisper those words of comfort to his soul, "England expects that every man will do his duty!" (Loud cheers.)

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON differed from Sir Samuel, and held it possible that Dr. Livingstone might still be alive.

In the evening a crowded *conversazione* was held in the Volunteer's Hall and in Kinnaird Hall. Professor Tyndal addressed a great audience of working men on "Matter and Force." The chair was occupied by the Duke of Buccleuch. There was a crowded audience, and the prelections and illustrations of the learned Professor appeared to be highly appreciated.

At the sitting on the following day, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON gave in detail his reasons for believing it was possible, if not probable, that Dr. Livingstone was still alive. His death, he said, rested on the testimony of Moosa, and one man who was a liar and a thief. The tidings were not corroborated. If Livingstone were really dead, the valuable instruments which he had with him during his journey and at the time of his supposed murder would certainly have turned up, as those who took them from him would have disposed of them at the first opportunity. The fact was, however, that no trace of them had been found, and in his (Sir Roderick Murchison's) opinion, all experience led to the conviction that unless Livingstone were still alive they would have reached the hands of some European trader.

Sir SAMUEL BAKER again expressed an opposite opinion, maintaining the view he had set out in his paper yesterday. He admitted that Moosa was not a man of truth or honesty, but his own experience was that the natives, as a rule, were trustworthy as to general facts, though they lied in details. For himself, he had no hope at all that the great traveller was alive.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

In opening the section of Economic Science and Statistics Mr. GRANT DUFF vindicated the importance of the department.

Many eminent men have, he said, been declaring that England is falling behind other nations in the industrial race, and that a better and more extended technical education has become a necessity. All attempts, however, to give a good technical education will break down if we do not imitate Switzerland and Germany in creating a really good system of elementary and middle-class education. That is the soil in which technical education must grow, and at present that soil is wofully thin in many places. Fortunately, however, the public mind is becoming familiarised with the idea of an educational rate, and if we have an educational rate to assist the poorest, why not a system of graded schools to which all classes may repair if they see fit, and through which a ladder might be built by which merit may climb to the high places of society? How long will English farmers go on paying that the children of their labourers may be educated better than their own? Among the most important measures of the late session in which this section may be supposed to have a peculiar interest, was the extension to all trades of the principle of the Factory Acts—those Acts which in our own generation were so stoutly resisted in the name of political economy, but which enlightened theory approves and experience has justified. The comparative ease with which they passed was creditable to the Government, creditable to the interests affected, and above all creditable to Mr. Henry Bruce, the Vice-President of the Council of the late Administration, whose abnegation of self in the untiring support which he gave to bills with which his own name will not be associated was as remarkable as I fear it is rare among politicians of any party. The importance of military and naval statistics need not be urged. Would that the most striking results of inquiries into them could be brought home to all minds! Would that every one realised the fearful loss which the vast armaments now kept up are entailing upon Europe! Would that the people of this quarter of the globe would awake to the danger of being surpassed by the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic! An American politician came back last autumn from Prussia, declaring that it was impossible to walk ten yards in a Prussian town without meeting a soldier. An English politician came back at the same time from the United States declaring that he had traversed the country from end to end without seeing even a single soldier. When will Monarchs, and Cabinets, and popular assemblies learn that old wisdom of William III.—that the nation will hold the balance of power which, in proportion to its strength, has economised its material resources to the highest point, and acquired the highest degree of moral ascendancy by an honest and consistent allegiance to the laws of morality in its domestic policy and in its foreign relations?

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATIONS.

In Section F, on Friday, Sir SAMUEL BAKER took the chair at a quarter-past eleven, and stated that the first business would be a report of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which, he mentioned, commenced in a proposal for carrying a water supply to the city of Jerusalem. From that arose the idea of a Palestine exploration, the funds for which were commenced by that benevolent lady, Miss Burdett Coutts, followed by 100*l.* from the Royal Society, 100*l.* from the Royal Geographical Society, and 100*l.* from this Association.

Captain WILSON then reported that of the sum of 100*l.* granted last year by the British Association to the Palestine Fund, one moiety had gone towards the costs of Lieutenant Warren's explorations, and the other to the purchase of instruments for meteorolological observations in Palestine. Lieutenant Warren's reports and plans had not been completed, but the following results had been already obtained:—The construction of a map on the scale of one inch to the mile of the highland districts of Judea to the north-west and south-west of Jerusalem, of the Jordan valley to about sixteen miles north of the Dead Sea, and of a large portion of the plains of Philistia. These surveys, accompanied by those made by Wilson and Anderson in 1865–6, gave for the first time materials for a correct map of about three-fourths of the Holy Land. At Jerusalem a very important discovery had been made outside the south wall of the sacred enclosure (Haram Esh Shereif), namely, that the live rock of the hill overlooking Kedron was no less than fifty-three feet below the present surface, and the great south wall of the Haram has been traced down to that depth, making it in all 130 feet high. In addition, the east wall of the Haram has been found to run on beyond the present south wall, and a second south wall has been discovered twenty feet distant from that already known. At the northern extremity of the city, close to the Damascus gate, foundations of massive walls and of a tower had been uncovered, and Lieutenant Warren was at present engaged in some interesting excavations in the Valley of the Kedron and on the site of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John, near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The sum of 50*l.* granted for meteorological purposes had been expended under the superintendence of Mr. Glaisher in the purchase of instruments for the stations of Beyrout, Damascus, Jaffa, and Nazareth, which would enable them, with the observations taken at Jerusalem by Dr. Chaplain, to form an accurate knowledge of the climate of Palestine.

Captain WILSON then read a paper on the recent discoveries in and around the site of the Temple at Jerusalem. "Notes of a Reconnaisance of some Portions of Palestine," by Lieutenant Anderson, were read by Mr. BATES.

Sir HENRY JAMES bore testimony to the perfection with which the Palestine survey had been executed. The first difficulty he had found on receiving the Queen's commands for the survey of Palestine was the names of the places. Without coming to an accurate decision on that subject it would be impossible to form a correct map, and he immediately found himself involved in discussions as to the real sites of the holy places. He found even in such works as Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" the names of Mount Zion and Mount Moriah were transposed, and in *Good Words* he had seen views expressed which were baseless and whimsical in the extreme. He therefore found he had to examine these questions for himself. Having pointed out the various controversies as to sites, he expressed his own opinion that the area of the Haram exactly corresponded with the Temple at Jerusalem, and that the Holy Sepulchre occupied the very site to which tradition had long pointed. He said the investigations of the Ordnance Survey had confirmed many statements of the Bible in a most unexpected manner, and had also proved the great accuracy of Josephus in matters of topographical description.

A brief discussion on topographical points took place, in which Sir JOHN BOWRING, Mr. BRACEBRIDGE, and others, took part.

MR. GLAISHER AND PROFESSOR HERSCHEL ON THE METEORS.

In Section A (Mathematical and Physical Science), Mr. Glaisher was called upon by Sir William Thomson for his report on "Luminous Meteors." The walls of the section room were hung with several finely coloured diagrams illustrative of the flights of meteors, and Mr. Glaisher said that the object of the committee was to ascertain more particularly the nature of meteoric flights. Last year there were a vast number of observations. The committee had arranged for an extensive series of observations of the November meteors, which were very successfully carried out. A large number of meteors had been seen at Greenwich—about 9,000—but these were not included in the present catalogue. One large meteor was observed at Cardiff, and the luminosity remained visible for about eighteen minutes. One was also seen above Dundee of extraordinary brilliance, which was ascertained to be about fifty-one to fifty-seven miles above the earth. A curious detonating fireball was then described. This body was seen in broad daylight in France in the month of June last, and was of a very extraordinary character. Another was seen at Glasgow, which passed nearly over St. Andrew's, where it appeared to consist of three parts, each equal to Venus, and it was calculated that this meteor passed at a distance of about fifty miles above the earth. At Aberdeen, a brilliant fireball was first seen last November, which it was afterwards found was seen also over the whole of Scotland, and as far as Nottingham. A remarkable fireball, seen near Basle—of which there was a coloured diagram on the wall—had been observed in the Observatory at Basle and also at Paris. A large amount of information was given regarding the reports received from various localities where the meteoric showers of last November were seen—the Cape of Good Hope and other places.

Professor HERSCHEL made a few remarks on the character and quality of the meteoric light. He said that the spectroscope showed a yellow light, but of what this light was composed it was impossible to say. As observers multiplied, however, with telescopes armed with spectroscopes, this difficulty would no doubt be resolved. The connection between comets and meteors had this year been established without doubt, and that connection gave wide scope for speculation as to the origin and character of meteoric bodies. Mr. Huggins had made an observation of the light of a comet, and although that observation was not perfect, still it was sufficient to identify the light of the nucleus of the comet with that of the meteoric bodies. There were two theories as to these meteors. Leverrier had shown that their orbit extended from that of Uranus to that of the earth, while an Italian astronomer believed that they came from the utmost fields of space. Fifty-six showers were well established, and it was by the study of these showers that they hoped to continue, and possibly confirm and extend, their researches by the assistance of those zealous observers who had hitherto been their supporters and constant assistants among the members and other observers of this association. (Applause.)

In answer to a question from Sir William Thomson, Professor HERSCHEL said it was too bold to say that every shooting star was a comet. They were more likely the dissipated parts of comets—probably comets torn into shreds by the sun's attraction drawing them into space.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

In Section E on Saturday, Mr. CRAWFURD, President of the Ethnological Society, contributed a paper "On the Antiquity of Man," which was read for him by Mr. Bates. It dealt mainly with the testimony for such antiquity of man as was independent of his own remains, but was prefaced by some observations on the causes which accounted for the paucity of man's own remains. Coming to the subject of his paper, Mr. Crawfurd referred to language, the art of writing, the cultivation of the cereals, and the domestication of animals, many of which had disappeared altogether in their wild state, as so many evidences of man's antiquity. He went on to say:—Of all parts of the world the valley of the Nile was most likely to have generated an early civilisation, and to have preserved a record of it, and they might safely believe that Egypt was one of the countries in which arts and

letters made their earliest advance. The history of the Jews could pretend to no such antiquity as that of the Egyptians, or even as that of the Chinese. The earliest date which, with any show of authenticity, could be ascribed to the history of Egypt began with the first dynasty of civil rulers, which (taking the dates from the learned work of Lesceur, a pupil of Champollion) correspond with 8,986 B.C., thus making the first dawn of reliable history 10,833 years old. The Pyramids of the first dynasty were built, according to the same authority, B.C. 3,460, and the Great Pyramid B.C. 3,280, respectively 5,327 and 5,127 years ago. Although the Jews were intellectually greatly superior to both Egyptians and Chinese, still they were a small people, inhabiting a comparatively poor and narrow territory, while they were at least as much a pastoral as an agricultural nation. They had no enduring architectural monuments, for their peculiar religion confined their public architecture to a single temple, a fact which attests the smallness of their numbers and the narrowness of their territory. Even this one temple, which in size did not exceed an ordinary London parish church, was built for the most part of perishable materials, their want of skill obliging them to have recourse to the more advanced commercial States of the Mediterranean coast for artisans, for timber, and for the metals. The early Jews, however, had long passed all the first stages of man's progress; for they possessed an adequate scale of numbers, a calendar, and even the art of writing, almost as soon as we have the first mention of them. All our evidence for the antiquity of the Jews is to be gathered from their sacred writings. There is a general assent among critics in fixing the building of the temple to the year before Christ 1015—a date which would make it 2,445 years later than the construction of the oldest of the Pyramids. Reckoning backwards, the Exodus preceded the building of the Temple by 480 years, and the bondage in Egypt is given as having lasted 430 years. These united sums give the year B.C. 1925, and beyond this we cannot carry the chronology of the Hebrews, unless it be the arrival of Abraham in Egypt, which is given as B.C. 2,499, which would make this event to have happened 789 years posterior to the building of the Great Pyramid. After some remarks on the respective antiquity of Assyrian, Hindoo, and Chinese civilisation, Mr. Crawfurd concluded with a recapitulation of his argument, maintaining that man was of vast antiquity, and that the portion of his existence which had transpired since he acquired the art of making a durable and authentic record of it was but a very small fraction of it.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK expressed his cordial agreement with the main conclusions of the paper. He thought, however, Mr. Crawfurd underrated the quantity of human remains found under circumstances indicating great antiquity. But the principal point on which he differed from Mr. Crawfurd was in this, that that gentleman was a disbeliever in the unity of the human race, while he was a believer in it. It had been said that there had been certain papers which had not been allowed to be read lest they might create anything like hostility among the people of Dundee. He thought the present paper was a sufficient answer to anything of that kind. It would be paying a bad compliment both to the Association and to the town of Dundee to suppose that they were required to conceal opinions here which they had never hesitated to express elsewhere. (Loud applause.)

Mr. CYRIL GRAHAM begged to remark that Egyptologists were not agreed as to the dates of the Pyramids, and that there were some equally learned with those to whom Mr. Crawfurd had referred who ascribed to the Pyramids far more modern dates.

Dr. HUNT thanked Sir John Lubbock for the expression he had given to the feelings of the Association in regard to hearing papers of this nature. This paper of Mr. Crawfurd was valuable as showing that it was not simply from geology that the evidence of the antiquity of man was derived. With regard to Egypt, Bunsen and others placed its monuments at a much higher antiquity than most inquirers. Bunsen, like Sir John Lubbock, was a firm advocate for the unity of the human race, and he said that to explain that unity in connection with the antiquities and language of Egypt was utterly impossible without a period of something like 20,000 years.

Mr. CRAWFURD said, as to the unity of the human race, of course he did not believe in that, and should have another opportunity of speaking on that subject. His friend Sir John believed in Darwin; he (Mr. Crawfurd) did not believe one word of him, and would take every opportunity of saying so. He should be happy to learn when Mr. Darwin discovered the "missing link" which should show how the monkey became man, and how in that case they could account for forty, fifty, or sixty independent races of man, when they had no evidence that a black man ever became white, or a white man black. (A laugh.) With respect to his countrymen of the town of Dundee, he had not the slightest apprehension of them in coming forward candidly to state their opinions. (Applause.) Mr. Graham remarked that he had adopted the opinions of only one class of Egyptologists. He knew that, like *doctrinaires* generally, they were not agreed among themselves, but he took what he thought the best. As to Chevalier Bunsen, he knew him well, and always thought him a whimsical and fantastic man.

General COTTON observed that Mr. Champollion had derived his views as to the chronology of Egypt from an older and anonymous French work.

Messrs. Moira and Haigh, of Lower Seymour-street, have just brought out an excellent likeness of Mr. Hadfield, M.P.

Houses are run up in a few weeks by landlords, and run down by tenants ever after.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

The following communication has been published by the Foreign Office, dated Sept. 6, 11 a.m.:—"Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Egypt reports yesterday from Alexandria that nothing is known there respecting the alleged release of the Abyssinian prisoners. The Armenian Patriarch at Jerusalem, who sent the bishops to Abyssinia, is now at Cairo, and has heard nothing of their movements subsequently to their departure from Souakim for Gondar in June last."

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople reports, by telegram dated the 6th inst., that no news has reached him of the release of the Abyssinian prisoners, and that he has no means of accounting for the rumours lately afloat.

A telegram, dated Alexandria, Sept. 5, has also been received, stating that the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem, who is now staying at Cairo, and who recently sent a bishop to endeavour to effect the liberation of the Abyssinian captives, has no knowledge of their alleged release. No further information is expected for twenty days.

We (*Morning Herald*) believe the arrangements for the Abyssinian expedition are now nearly complete, and that the following are the principal commands:—Sir Robert Napier will be in supreme command, civil and military. Under him there will be two divisional commanders. The 1st division will be under Sir Charles Staveley; the 2nd under Colonel Malcolm. Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether will command the cavalry. Captain Tryon, R.N., will be at the head of the transport service, under Commodore Heath, who commands the station; and Colonel Clark Kennedy will have the organisation of the mule-transport service.

There has been no interruption in the preparations for sending out the expedition on an early day. The vessels taken up at Liverpool are being fitted with every despatch, and several are now all but ready to receive ammunition and stores; while no time is being lost in making the vessels which are intended for the troop service ready for sea.

The *Bullionist* estimates the cost of the Abyssinian expedition at between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.*; the *Times* at 7,000,000*l.* The commitments already entered into amount, according to some calculations, to nearly two millions sterling.

The following is the letter of the Armenian Archbishop, which, according to the discredited Constantinople telegram, effected the release of the Abyssinian prisoners:—

I, Isaiah, servant of Jesus Christ, and by the grace of God Archbishop and Patriarch of Jerusalem, and guardian of the Holy Places, offer, with the Divine benedictions and favours of the Holy City, my apostolic salutations to your very Christian Majesty, Sovereign of Ethiopia. May the Heavenly protection and the care of Divine Providence always watch over the person of your Majesty, your august family, and the whole State governed by your puissant sovereignty.

We know, Sire, the exalted prudence and love of justice which characterise your Majesty. We are, moreover, enchanted to see in your august person the true type of the queen, eulogised in Holy Scripture, who was enamoured of the wisdom of Solomon. It is the same blood, undoubtedly, as that of Solomon which flows in your Majesty's veins, and animates you with the same equity. These precious qualities, then, which adorn your august person, have encouraged us to bring our prayers to the foot of your sublime throne. We feel assured that they will be heard by your merciful Majesty in the love of Jesus Christ, who has given us in his person an example of humility and gentleness, and who has also prescribed to us to visit all who are oppressed and deprived of their liberty, which is beyond all the possessions of this world.

Animated by the same evangelical sentiments, we pray your most merciful Majesty to look graciously upon the English Consul and his companions, and to pardon them for all the faults they have committed. If our prayers are heard by your clemency, as we feel a pleasure in believing, we shall be infinitely obliged, and every one will be as delighted as ourselves at your indulgence towards the unfortunates. By so philanthropic a deed your Majesty will increase the number of those who pray for the prosperity of your empire, and for the preservation of the precious life of your august person. May the peace and grace of God be always with you. So be it!

Given at our Apostolic See of St. James, the 30th of March, of the year of our Saviour 1867.

THE HARVEST.

Writing to the *Times*, Mr. James Sanderson thus sums up the result of his recent observations:—"Taking the grain crops of England and Scotland, I estimate the wheat crop to be under average, barley ten per cent. above average, oats fifteen per cent. above average, beans fully average, and peas much below average. The potato crop is producing an average yield, but the quality, from an excess of moisture in the soil, is rather inferior. In the western and south-western counties of England the disease is very general. Mangolds have much improved, but on the whole are under average. Turnips, with the exception of those on the poor plastic clays of Sussex and Durham, and the strong clays of Northumberland and Stirling, are singularly good, and promise great abundance of winter food for cattle and sheep. Even on thin chalk soils which usually yield turnips not larger than potatoes, the turnip crop is equal to the average produce of soils of medium quality. A larger yield and better quality of hay—natural and artificial—than that of 1867 was never secured in England. The yield of several fields sown down last year without a corn crop is almost unprecedented. Pastures are very abundant; indeed, in many instances they are too luxuriant for pasturage purposes. Farmers complain of them wanting 'proof,' as they term it, and maintain that neither dairy nor fattening stock are yielding their usual profit. Within the last twelve months the fall in the prices of store stock, especially lambs, has not been equalled during a like time in the present century. At the great Border fairs held last month the price of store lambs fell from forty to sixty per cent. This reduction in the value of stock is caused partly by the great number of sheep in the country, and partly by farmers, attracted by the high price of grain during the last year, putting an increased area under tillage. With the present excessive supply of stock, and with an unprecedented supply of natural fattening food, it is impossible that the present prices of beef and mutton can be long maintained. In closing this report it is with pleasure that I can now positively state what I predicted in the *interim* report which appeared in your columns in June, that in the year 1867 there is a full average yield of agricultural produce."

Mr. Turner, the land agent, also contributes a summary of the result of his inquiries extending over the whole kingdom. He says:—"Taking into account the splendid crops on our best and most highly cultivated land, and giving due weight to the disadvantages to which I have adverted, my opinion is that the wheat crop is an average one in bulk, but, owing to the quantity of what I call secondary samples, I think the quality must be taken as under the average of what we have in good years. Oats are a great crop and of good quality. Barley is more than an average crop, but will be found to vary more than usual in quality. Beans are a full average crop. Peas are a moderate crop. Swedes promise well in the midland and southern counties, while in the north they are likely to be the heaviest crop we have had for many years. Mangolds are an average crop. Potatoes are a full crop, varying much as to disease; in some districts greatly affected by it, while in other places scarcely a bad potato can be found."

In an elaborate article on the history of harvests, the *Agricultural Gazette* quotes the following opinion of Mr. James Edwards, of Northallerton:—"In the present year the wheat crop will be full average, excepting on wet, undrained lands, which are sure to be very late with the harvest, and of a small yield. Oats and barley suffered very much from the wet spring, and, excepting on dry land, the crop will be found deficient. The whole of the cereal crops this year have shown a marked difference between the good and inferior lands, perhaps more than in any season of late years; and unless by thorough drainage the strong land can be made to a certain extent to shed the water, it is impossible it can be remunerative to the farmer."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. P. H. Muntz, of Edstone-hill, has just issued an address to the electors of Birmingham as a candidate for the third seat in the House of Commons conferred upon the borough by the Reform Act of 1867. Mr. Muntz is a younger brother of Mr. George Frederick Muntz, who represented Birmingham from 1840 until his death in 1857. Coming forward as a Liberal, Mr. Muntz says in his address, "In accordance with the wishes of many friends, and with a promise long since given, it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. To the majority of you my opinions are so well known as scarcely to require any explanation. To those younger men who arrived at maturity in the last seven years, during which a series of domestic afflictions have prevented me from taking any part in public affairs, I have merely to state that my political opinions are decidedly Liberal, and that when the time arrives I shall be prepared to answer any questions in reference to public matters." A determined effort will be made by the working men of Birmingham, in conjunction with the Reform League and the Trades' Union Council, to return a working man as the third member. It is intended to raise a fund to defray the expenses of the election, and by an annual subscription to provide the intended member with a yearly income sufficient to support his position.

SHREWSBURY.—Sir Herbert Edwardes and Mr. Corry will contest Shrewsbury at the next election. The one is the well-known "Hero of Moultan," and the other is private secretary to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, and eldest son of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—By the elevation of the Hon. G. H. Heathcote to the peerage in consequence of the death of his father, Lord Aveland, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Rutlandshire.

SOUTH CHESHIRE.—At the commencement of this year Mr. J. Tollemache, M.P. for South Cheshire, decided upon relinquishing his seat in Parliament. He has now, however, issued an address to his constituents, in which he states that he has reconsidered the decision at which he had arrived, and that he will, if his health permits, continue to perform his Parliamentary duties.

BELFAST.—Mr. Johnston has issued an address to the electors of Belfast, offering himself as a candidate in the event of Mr. Getty's retirement. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Harrison, the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. G. May, Q.C., have also been put forward as candidates for Belfast when a vacancy arises in the representation.

GALWAY COUNTY.—Viscount Burke, the surviving son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, is the only candidate for the vacancy occasioned in the representation

of the county of Galway by the death of the late Lord Dunkellin.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Amongst the great festivals annually celebrated at the Crystal Palace, that of the National Temperance League is one of the most interesting. Each year it is very largely attended, and is found effectually to promote the cause for which the League has been established. It was expected that the gathering on Tuesday would have far exceeded in magnitude that of former years. The unsettled state of the weather in the earlier part of the day prevented such a successful result, but the committee have to be congratulated upon the fact that over 30,000 persons were present, and that the various indoor amusements provided enabled them to spend a very pleasant holiday. There was a serious disappointment, however, to the most active members of the League, in the absence of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, United States. That gentleman had promised to address a meeting, and his speech was looked forward to as one of the chief attractions of the festival. At one o'clock from 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled in the central transept, in the hope of hearing him, when it was announced that Mr. Garrison had sent a letter, dated Geneva, Aug. 30, stating that he was unable to be in England and take part in the proceedings. The letter, of which the following is an extract, was addressed to Mr. Robert Rae:—

When I saw you in London, you will remember that I declined giving a specific promise to attend the Crystal Palace temperance *fête* on the 3rd of September; though I strongly expressed both my wish and my purpose to do so, should circumstances prove favourable. If I failed to come in person, I pledged to send you my testimony in the shape of a letter, to be used as you might think proper. That pledge I shall now redeem, not being able to be present for reasons which are decisive, but which it is unnecessary here to specify. I shall deeply regret any disappointment that may be caused by my non-appearance. My heart is, and for forty years has been, thoroughly in your noble cause; and it would give me the very highest gratification to witness so grand an assemblage of its true and undaunted friends. My own disappointment, therefore, will be duly appreciated.

Other gentlemen associated with the League spoke at length respecting its objects and progress, the latter, they said, being of a gratifying character. The most interesting part of the proceedings was a choral concert at three o'clock, in which five thousand children took part. At the last annual meeting there were fifteen hundred fewer, but the concert they gave proved so attractive that it was determined this time the number should only be limited by the size of the orchestra. It was accordingly filled by little temperance folk, each of whom had been specially trained for the pieces that were sung. There were fifteen altogether, mostly consisting of four or five verses, and it was a strict rule that each child who joined must learn the whole of the words of the different pieces. All the children belonged to London, and during the past few months have frequently rehearsed the music. Their performance on Tuesday was highly creditable to the conductor, Mr. Frederic Smith. The first two rows of the Handel Orchestra were occupied by young girls dressed in white, with sashes of blue and red, and carrying bouquets of flowers in their hands. The whole body of singers wore medals and the "colours" of the Union. Upon rising to give the first piece, "O, worship the King," they were greeted with loud cheers, which were renewed after each song, and in several instances were encored. Throughout the concert they were attentively listened to, and the large space in the central transept and side galleries commanding a view were crowded. The programme also included a balloon ascent by Mr. Coxwell, a display of the great fountains, cascades, and waterfalls, an organ performance by Mr. Coward, gymnastics and sports, and an open-air meeting, at which a number of gentlemen were to speak. Excursion trains were run on all the railways having termini in London. At half-past two o'clock 23,000 persons had entered the building, which was 600 more than at the same time last year.

DISCLOSURES BEFORE THE MANCHESTER TRADES UNION COMMISSION.

A Trades Union Commission, similar to that which sat at Sheffield, was opened at Manchester last week. Its object is to inquire into the subject of Trades Unionism throughout the whole of Lancashire. Several witnesses have already been examined in London upon the subject of the strike in connection with the building of the Assize Court Gaol, and the various trades union outrages that have occurred during the last few years in the district. One of the most serious of these outrages appears to have been that perpetrated upon Mr. Barlow, a boilermaker living between Manchester and Stockport. Because he had withdrawn from the union, and his sons did not join it, a porter bottle, charged with powder and a fusee, was thrown in at the parlour window, and soon afterwards another was thrown in at the bedroom window. Some time afterwards another was thrown into the bedroom, the roof of the house was partly blown off, and Mrs. Barlow was injured and made ill for many months. The watchman, saved one night by a dog, which seized the foremost of a gang of intruders, had his horse hamstrung next night. Another canister, or bottle with an exploded fusee in it, was found in the stable at a subsequent time. Mr. Barlow's son was also thrown down by two ruffians, and was shot by the explosion of a pistol in his own pocket. Mr. Barlow is threatened every week, and is in bodily fear. These things have been going on for three years.

Another shocking case was also unfolded. The story is briefly as follows:—

In the year 1864 a man named Thomas Wild was working for Messrs. Meadows, master brickmakers, at Stockport. He was not, as it seems, either a unionist or a non-unionist, for he described his position in these words:—"I was a contribution man, paying 1s. a week for being allowed to work, but having no benefit from the union. They would not let me be a member." The union here mentioned was that of the Stockport brickmakers, certain members of which were, together with Wild, in the employment of Mr. Meadows at the time. During the summer Mr. Meadows and his brother devised an improvement in the manufacture of bricks, from which they expected a saving of 10d. in the thousand, and this saving the workmen forthwith demanded for themselves. Messrs. Meadows were, not unnaturally, reluctant to surrender the benefit of their own ingenuity, but in the end they actually did offer to make over three-fifths of the gain to the men, giving them 6d. out of the 10d., and retaining only 4d. for themselves. Nevertheless, this compromise was rejected by the union, and the men turned out; but a short time afterwards three of them, of whom Wild was one, went back on the terms proposed. This conduct on their part was taken into consideration by the union, of which society one William Slater was at that time treasurer, and Holland Cheetham president, and it was determined in council that measures should be taken against Wild. So far the evidence of all parties agrees, but there are two versions of the sequel, one given by Wild himself, and the other by Messrs. Slater and Cheetham. Wild was at work in the yard on the night of the 2nd of August, when, as he says, about twelve o'clock he was attacked by six men. "One came up and asked for him and his mate to lie down; that was William Slater; there were five other men, and the second was Cheetham." These ruffians then fell upon him and beat him so unmercifully that he was left bleeding and senseless on the ground. He remained insensible all night, and when he was carried to the hospital it was discovered that his arm was broken in several places, and his legs terribly cut. After six weeks' treatment in the Infirmary, he was dismissed; but he never quite recovered his faculties, and has been affected in his head ever since. For this offence, on the victim's own testimony, Slater and Cheetham were tried and, as will be readily imagined, convicted; but their sentence of twenty years' penal servitude was subsequently commuted, and after less than three years' detention they were released. The fact is that a mistaken identity was alleged, with what truth the reader may now collect from the statement of the convicts themselves. Both Slater and Cheetham were put into the witness-box before the Commissioners, and both affirmed for themselves and each other, that they were not engaged in the actual assault. Yet they were by no means guiltless in the matter, nor had the law done them much wrong. Slater plainly confessed that the outrage was ordered and concerted by the union, and that he, as treasurer, was present at the meeting when it was resolved that "Wild was to have a beating," that 10*l.* should be paid as the price of the job, and that the club should find the money. Not only this, but he himself went in search of the man who was to hire the rest of the gang, found him out, and gave him instructions for the deed. Cheetham followed this witness with the admission that he presided at this meeting; that the sentence was passed on Wild because he had "gone back to work after the strike," and that when Slater went off in search of the chief executioner, he, the deponent, had borne him company part of the way. He also added that the man whose services were thus in requisition—Kay by name—was "a Manchester Brickmakers' Society's delegate and gauger, having to see that the society's rules were not broken." Kay, as both these deponents confessed, had been employed on other occasions "for union purposes," and both president and treasurer acknowledged that they had been personally engaged in trade outrages, though they persisted in denying their participation in the attack upon Wild.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

According to recent arrangements the Court will return from the North on the 19th of October.

The Prince of Wales was present at Baden races on the Grand Prize and following day. He was the guest of the Grand Duke, and was cordially received by the people. At the races he had "a white hat, white coat, white gaiters, tiny white cigarette, and sky blue cravat."

Prince Alfred, who was last heard of at Buenos Ayres, left that place for Capetown, in command of the Galatea, on the 24th July.

It is stated that Lord Derby is again suffering from an attack of the gout.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has gone on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Mr. Bright, M.P., is at present staying at Pitlochree, the Highland residence of Mr. Thomas B. Potter, M.P.

It is proposed to give a banquet to Mr. Disraeli in Edinburgh next month.

The Conservative banquet in honour of the Reform Bill is appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, the 11th of November. A large number of Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament will attend.

On Friday Lord Lyons had an audience of the Queen at Balmoral. He was presented by her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and kissed hands on his appointment as Ambassador at Paris. Lord Lyons and Lord Stanley left the castle on Saturday morning.

The Braemar gathering, the most noteworthy of the Scottish gatherings for competition in Highland games, was held on Wednesday. The gathering was deprived of a chief attraction by the absence of the Queen and the Prince and the Princess of Wales. There were, however, present the Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Princess Louisa, and suite, with numerous and distinguished guests.

Lord St. Leonards writes to the *Times* to explain that the Masters and Servants Act is simply permissive, and not compulsory. Men as well as masters, therefore, will require a copy of the Act in order to know how to avail themselves of its powers, and to supply this want his lordship has arranged for the immediate circulation throughout the country of copies of the Act. They will be directed to the Mayors of all the great towns for circulation.

The seven splendid Arab horses sent as a present from the Sultan to her Majesty have just arrived, in charge of Mauraflen Bey, at the Royal stables, Buckingham Palace. Accompanying these were two others for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Beaufort.

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending September 7, 1,023, of which 217 were new cases.

A SERIOUS COACH ACCIDENT occurred in the Pass of Llanberis on Thursday. The drag-chain breaking as the coach was descending the hill, the conveyance came down at a tremendous pace, the reins broke, and at the bottom the coach upset. One or two of the passengers were seriously injured, but happily no life was lost.

LIGHT BREAD.—At the Kingston petty sessions on Thursday, nine bakers living in the borough were summoned for selling bread deficient in weight. Three of the number sold half-quartern loaves which were 2oz. light; and other loaves varied in their deficiency from 1oz. 14drs. to 6drs. One of the parties summoned was a member of the corporation of the borough of Kingston, but he, as did the others, denied any intention on his part of defrauding the public.

PAYING INCOME-TAX TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES.—One of the many silly acts of the late directors of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway was actually to throw away 100,000*l.*, paid to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the supposed profits arising from the undertaking, when in reality the corrected accounts show a positive loss. At the meeting on Friday last, Mr. Malcolm asked if any steps would be taken to obtain repayment of this 100,000*l.* from Government; but Mr. Laing thought it could not be recovered.

DEATH OF A POINTSMAN IN HIS BOX.—As the 12·50 p.m. train from Bury to Manchester was nearing Bluepits Junction, on Thursday, the driver observed the signal against him. He in vain tried to whistle it down, and on going to the pointsman's box he found the pointsman, John Gregory, who was nearly seventy years of age, dead in his chair. Gregory was at his post when the train passed the junction on the down journey. He is believed to have died in a fit.

THE REFORM LEAGUE AND THE APPROACHING BANQUET.—At a meeting of the Working Men's Association Committee on Friday evening, the secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the council of the Reform League declining to co-operate in the banquet and *fête* at the Crystal Palace, on the ground that, as the Reform Bill had been carried through their exertions, any celebration of its passing ought to have been initiated by them. The reading of the letter was received with much laughter, and a discussion ensued, in which the League council was severely handled.

THE HALIFAX CORPORATION AND SIR F. CROSSLEY, BART., M.P.—At a meeting of the council of the Halifax Corporation, held last Wednesday night, it was decided to prepare an address, illuminated, &c., to be presented to Sir F. Crossley for his gift of 6,300*l.* to redeem the park which he gave ten years ago to the town, from expense upon the rates; and it is intended, we believe, for the Council to wait upon Sir Francis in a body to make the presentation. A committee was also appointed to consider what other steps of demonstration were advisable to be taken.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.—The Queen's book, of which we announced the completion some months ago, has been printed, and will shortly be given to the public. Her Majesty describes, in her own fresh and feminine style, a series of journeys, chiefly made by the Royal party in Scotland. A good deal of guide-book matter is thrown into the narrative, and there are many pleasant references to her travelling companions and servants. From this book the public will learn something authentic about the Prince Consort's gillie, who has recently attained a sort of grotesque notoriety.—*Athenæum.*

A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The report lately in circulation that Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, intended to become a candidate for the representation of Belfast (says the *Northern Whig*) turns out to be true. The new candidate for the honour of representing the borough is extremely indignant with the present Government, and declares himself not more the upholder of Protestantism than the champion of freedom. Mr. Johnston, as we learn from the same paper, was on Wednesday, with twenty-three other persons, committed for trial at the Down assizes on a charge of having been concerned in an Orange demonstration at Bangor on the 12th of July. When Mr. Johnston left the court, a large number of persons met him

outside, and lustily cheered him. He was accompanied to the railway-station by a large crowd, and on the route several orange handkerchiefs were displayed. At the railway-station cheers were given for Mr. Johnston, "the future member for Belfast," and epithets of a very uncomplimentary character were used respecting the magistrates who had officiated at the investigation.

THE MAYORALTY OF LONDON.—A rumour prevails in the City that an attempt is likely to be made at the approaching election of a Lord Mayor of London to secure the re-election of Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart., the present chief magistrate, who, it is said, will probably be a candidate for the representation of the City in Parliament, in the event of Baron Rothschild determining not again to offer himself. The friends of Alderman Allen, who stands first on the list of aldermen below the chair, will of course resist this, and in the event of Sir Thomas Gabriel's re-election being proposed, there will be a sharp contest.

SALE OF DISEASED MEAT IN LONDON.—At the Guildhall, on Thursday, Mr. Kennard Knott, described as a wealthy farmer of Lyde, near Yeovil, was charged with having sent unwholesome meat to the London market. Knott had four cows which died from over-feeding, and as soon as they were dead he had them dressed and sent to market here. Of course the meat was inflamed and unfit for human food, and Knott, who had been a butcher, must have known this. Attempts were made in the course of the hearing of the case to have it settled on payment of a fine. Alderman Lusk, however, sturdily resisted the blandishments of the defendant's solicitor, and ordered Knott to be imprisoned for a month.

HOW PANICS ARE KEPT UP.—A correspondent of the *Times*, who signs "Gauger," thinks it worth while to state the following as a warlike symptom. "I send you a fact—possibly a significant one. Between sixty and seventy officers of Customs are now engaged in watching the transhipment of grain in the port of London for conveyance to France. The total quantity of this grain has, up to the present time, been estimated at one million quarters. It comes from the north of Europe, and consists wholly of oats." The story is no better than fiction founded on fact. It seems that the French Government, though the crops of oats in that country is extremely deficient, have bought none, but 60,000 quarters have been shipped from London to France on behalf of private consumers.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Two shocking cases of instantaneous death by lightning occurred during the recent thunderstorm on the Welsh border of Shropshire, where the storm raged with extraordinary violence. In the first case, which happened in the neighbourhood of Knighton, a farm labourer was descending a ladder, reared against a corn rick which he had been covering, when the electric fluid struck him, and he fell dead off the ladder at the feet of his little son, who was standing by watching him. The lad himself was struck by the lightning, but though it entirely destroyed one side of his trowsers, he escaped without the slightest bodily injury. In the other case the deceased, also a farm labourer, was standing by the kitchen fire in his master's house at Penygoes, near Machynlleth, when the lightning passed down the chimney and struck him dead on the spot. His wife, who was sitting down at the table, was struck in the face but not seriously injured. Several articles of furniture in the room were shattered, and a pig and a duck which were in the yard were killed.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.—Prompted by a recent speech of Mr. Dillwyn to his constituents at Swansea, where he defended his conduct and votes on the Reform Bill, and intimated his opinion that Mr. Gladstone can hardly be regarded as the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Leigh has addressed a letter to the *Times* in which, while admitting that Mr. Dillwyn is a "good Liberal," and that the "tea-room" party, of which the hon. gentleman is a prominent member, did much to secure the passing of a Reform Bill by a Conservative Ministry, the noble lord declares his conviction that "Mr. Gladstone after he took up the question of Reform never once faltered in his efforts to secure a really good measure." After remarking that "it is essential that a great party professing principles which have guided and directed the councils of the nation for many years should have a recognised head and leader," and that the exceptional circumstances of the last session are not likely to recur, his lordship concludes as follows:—"As a member of the Liberal party, I affirm that the leadership of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons is indispensable to the future development of those financial, social, and political principles which ought to form the bond of union in the Liberal ranks. Mr. Gladstone, perhaps more than any other statesman ever did, possesses the confidence of the country, while his uncommon eloquence, his great success as a financier, and the acknowledged honesty of his declared convictions, most of which are in harmony with the various sections of the party, peculiarly fit him for the leadership of the Liberals."

THE GUINEA-WORM DISEASE.—The most contradictory opinions have been expressed by correspondents in the daily journals on the subject of the guinea-worm disease. The real facts of the case are simply these. In certain tropical parts minute worms abound in stagnant pools and swampy ground. These have the power of penetrating the skin, in virtue of their "boring" properties, and subsequently grow to a large size, causing, after a few months, local irritation and the formation of *quasi*-abscess, which is a provision of nature to aid expulsion of the worm. The lower limb is the part most usually attacked, and the worm makes its way thither *vid* the feet of natives, and simply because they are commonly unprotected and in contact with the bare ground. But Europeans would be equally liable to guinea-worm disease did they go about with bare feet. Any other part of the naked body brought in contact with water or mud containing young worms might be attacked. Only those bathers, of course, get the disease who use water in which guinea-worms exist. Abyssinia is one of the countries in which guinea-worm disease abounds.—*The Lancet.*

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE CITY OF SALISBURY.—Mr. W. Blackmore, solicitor, of Liverpool, has just made a munificent gift to his native city of Salisbury. He recently became possessed of the "Squeer and Davis Museum" at New York, and for the reception of this collection Mr. Blackmore has erected in Salisbury a handsome museum, the total cost of the gift being estimated at over 10,000*l*. The museum will be open to the public gratuitously. The inaugural proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character, commenced last Wednesday evening with a grand conversazione, given by Mr. Blackmore, in the museum. The party was a very brilliant one, the company numbering about 400 ladies and gentlemen. Lord Nelson presided, and amongst the company were the bishop of the diocese, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Earl of Pembroke, Lady Mary Herbert, the members for the city (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Marsh), the Mayor of Salisbury (Dr. Lush), and a number of the leading scientific men of the day. On Thursday there was again a meeting at the museum, when a number of papers were read illustrative of some of the many objects of interest contained in the building.

AN INCIDENT AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The chief of the City police has received information of a remarkable incident which occurred at the Bank of England, and which is expected to prove one of the consequences of a forgery committed by a clerk connected with one of the public companies in the city, and who has since absconded. A few days ago a respectable young man presented himself at the exchange counter of the Bank of England and tendered five 100*l*. Bank of England notes for change. The clerk, taking up the notes, inquired, "How will you have it?" "All in gold," was the answer. "What name?" inquired the clerk. The man gave a name, and the clerk had no sooner turned over the leaves of the Post-office Directory to ascertain if correct than the man took to his heels and ran out of the Bank, leaving the five notes in the possession of the clerk, and the man has not since been heard of. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police, who have elicited from their inquiries that the notes were the produce of a forged cheque, and the man implicated was the registrar in a public company in the neighbourhood of Lombard-street. A belief has been entertained that other forgeries had been committed by the registrar, but the company have thoroughly examined all the receipts that have passed through his hands, and find that this is the only case.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSE REFORM.—The Poor Law Board is continuing actively the laudable work of reorganising the workhouse infirmary system. The breaking up of the Strand Union, which we have already announced, has been followed by the annihilation of the separate existence of a union equally notorious, that of Clerkenwell. It is to be added to the West London Union. The ratepayers of the Strand Union may be congratulated, as the union of its parishes with St. James's and St. Martin's will relieve them a good deal. The Strand will gain 9,703*l*. per annum. St. James's will, however, lose 6,907*l*. and St. Martin's 2,726*l*. The latter boards are not unnaturally, although vainly, wroth. The Hackney Board, which last week expressed great satisfaction that it would not be attached to any other parish, is very much agitated by being required to build an infirmary, with offices and appliances, for the accommodation of 200 patients. "The present infirmary wards," says the letter of the Poor Law Board, "will answer very well for aged and infirm inmates not requiring medical attendance, and, when adequate day-rooms are allotted to this class in the main building, there will not be too much room there for them and the residue of the inmates, after the removal of 150 or 200 to a separate infirmary." Here is at once a recognition of the defects of the past state of things, which we note with satisfaction, as full of promise for the future. The broom has now passed over three-fourths of the metropolitan parishes, and the fiat of improvement has gone forth. —*British Medical Journal.*

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—A meeting of working men was held at Birmingham on Tuesday evening for the purpose of adopting an address to the peoples of France and Germany in the interests of peace. Mr. Charles Sturge presided, and there were present several well-known members of the Society of Friends. The Chairman stated that the working classes of France and Germany were taking praiseworthy steps to prevent war and to make peace permanent. It was in their power, if they were but united, to put an end to war, and he hoped they would not much longer consent to be made food for powder, to gratify the ambition of the ruling classes. The Rev. Arthur O'Niell spoke of the gratifying fact that of late years, whenever there were threatenings of war, new influences—very different from the old plan of Government diplomacy and the intrigues of statesmen—had made themselves felt. These new influences had been quietly obtaining strength since the time when Joseph Sturge and his coadjutors had held their Peace Congress at Paris. One of the most notable instances of the action of these new ideas was the recent dispute about Luxemburg. For the first time in modern ages the people became diplomatists. The movement then begun was extending rapidly; there were peace organisations springing up in France and Germany, and a peace conference would be held at Geneva next week. These things gave hope that the time was coming when the people should feel that they were all brethren; that they were not to be separated by rivers or boundary lines, and that nothing could move them to shed each other's blood. He then read an address to the peoples of France and Germany which had been prepared by Mr. Elihu Burritt. It began by expressing the pleasure with which the inhabitants of Birmingham had read the friendly communications which had passed between different communities in France and Germany; it described the evils of war and the burdens which it left to be borne, even in times of peace; and concluded by asking that a bond and covenant should be entered into by the masses of European nations, for the purpose of securing that war should never more be allowed to check industry or the progress which was consequent upon its development. After some discussion the address was adopted.

MR. HENLEY, M.P., ON REFORM.—The usual meeting of the Bicester Agricultural and Horticultural Association took place on Tuesday, September 3. At the dinner, the health of "The County Members" having been drunk with great enthusiasm, Mr. Henley returned thanks. He said it was impossible for any man, particularly one who had been in the thick of it, to meet his constituents without saying a word on the question of Reform. That question was now settled, and all they could hope was that it had been settled in a way which was satisfactory to the country. This question had been agitated for the last fourteen years, and he (Mr. Henley) was one of those who thought that when successive Prime Ministers had put words into the Queen's mouth, and told the people that an extension of the franchise was necessary, they ought no longer to play the humbug, and that it was necessary to settle the question if they could. He believed that the question had now been settled, not bit by bit, but in the only mode in which it could be settled with any prospect of permanence; and all they could do now was to look forward with confidence to the good sense and feeling of the country to use fairly the great trust which had been placed in their hands. (Cheers.) It was impossible to shut their eyes to the vast spread of independence and energy which had taken place in this country, especially within the lifetime of some of the oldest amongst them; and they had not only to take into consideration that independence and energy, but to turn the tide for the benefit and advantage of the people. They had done so, not by adopting a temporary cure, but by passing a great and strong measure; and they could not be too thankful if that which had taken place should be vastly for the better. Colonel North complimented Mr. Disraeli for his strategy, and Colonel Fane forced on Mr. Henley the doubtful compliment of having contributed almost as much as Mr. Disraeli to "the leap in the dark." But Colonel Fane declined to eulogise the leap for the present.

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.—The official returns produced from the Colonial Office, describe our Indian possessions as having an area of 956,436 square miles, with a population of 144,948,856; the native states of India (as distinguished from British India) having an area of 596,790 square miles, and a population of 47,909,100, besides which there are in India 1,254 square miles of native states under the French or the Portuguese Government, with a population of 517,149. The area of our North American colonies is 632,361 square miles, with a population of 3,701,461: and this does not include the vast territory administered by the Hudson's Bay Company. Australasia contains an area of 2,582,070 square miles, and a population of 1,599,580; the British West Indies an area of 88,683 square miles, and a population of 1,097,627; the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 119,328 square miles and 425,676 people; Ceylon, 24,700 square miles, and a population of 2,049,728. Our other colonies being added, the general total is an area of 4,427,232 square miles, and a population of 154,810,787 souls; and this, notwithstanding some omissions on account of returns not received—the aborigines of British Columbia, and some 150,000 persons on the 6,000 square miles of the Gold Coast settlement. The public revenue of these vast possessions abroad was nearly 63,000,000*l*. in the year 1865. The public debt is not quite 140,000,000*l*. The tonnage entered and cleared in 1865, exclusive of the coasting trade, was about 26,000,000*l*. The imports into these British possessions in 1865, including bullion and specie, amounted in value to 128,375,053*l*.; more than 56,000,000*l*. worth were from the United Kingdom. The exports amounted to 141,368,102*l*.; 79,419,659*l*. of these exports went to the United Kingdom. These great possessions sent forth, for the supply of the world in that year, wool of the value of 12,234,580*l*.; raw sugar, 7,158,163*l*.; coffee, 3,308,963*l*.; wood, 3,877,530*l*.; fish, 1,668,260*l*. India alone, in the year sent out raw cotton of the value of 37,573,637*l*.

Nearly forty head of cattle are reported to have been killed by lightning in Devon and Cornwall during the thunderstorm of Tuesday.

Literature.

"LIVES OF INDIAN OFFICERS."*

The biographies that are collected in this volume have already appeared, in a less expanded form, in *Good Words*. They are now republished with such additions and amplifications as to constitute in reality a new work of about 1,000 pages. The author has indeed rewritten nearly the whole, so that it is scarcely possible to recognise the identity between these lengthy and elaborate biographies and the brief sketches out of which they have grown. Mr. Kaye has enjoyed special facilities for the task which he has placed before him. He resided himself in India for some years, was editor of the *Calcutta Review*, and was personally acquainted with many of the heroes whose lives he has written, and on terms of close intimacy with several of them. The literature of our Indian Empire is therefore his chosen and special department, and he has pursued it most assiduously for many years. The historian of the Affghanistan and Sepoy wars, and the biographer of Lord Metcalfe, would naturally have plenty of material ready to his hand illustrative of various periods in Anglo-Indian history, and of these he has made abundant use in these biographies. By grouping together the information given in these papers a tolerably compact view may be gained of what Englishmen have done and dared and endured in India, from the time when Lord Cornwallis did so much to purify and confirm English rule, down to the mingled scenes of disaster and triumph that signalised the tremendous tragedy of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. Mr. Kaye has selected his heroes well. Beginning with Lord Cornwallis, he brings before us in succession Sir John Malcolm and Mountstuart Elphinstone, as types of military men who have won distinction in diplomatic pursuits, and of civilians who have also achieved military renown. Sir Henry Lawrence also—another of the heroes here pourtrayed—was one of the noblest specimens the Indian service has produced of the civilian-soldier, combining those great qualities required for a ruler in peace and a commander in war. He was born to command and to organise, as well as to conquer; he was exactly one of those men who win an apotheosis among the rude and superstititious people who exalt into divinities the noblest specimens of humanity that come among them, by bringing a people struggling out of the confusion of misrule and anarchy, into settled life and order.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, too, like Lawrence, was an admirable example of the soldier-civilian. There are few biographies more calculated to excite a generous enthusiasm than that of Sir Charles Metcalfe—a man of the warmest, tenderest, most affectionate nature, and yet willing at the call of duty, not only to separate himself from all those whom he loved best in the world, but even to alienate and oppose his dearest and most valued friends and associates, in order that he might do justice to those whom he was appointed to rule. There are few histories more touching than that which recounts how, in the evening of his life, worn out with long and arduous toil in the East, when he had come home to spend his few remaining days in tranquillity and ease, the malignant torturing touch of cancerous disease attacked his face; and yet, with this seal of death upon him, he obeyed the summons of duty, and accepted the difficult and thankless post of Governor-General in Canada, at a time when the House of Assembly was rent by the strife of contending factions, who could agree in nothing except in their hatred of the pacificator who endeavoured to still their tumult and restore them to harmony and concord. While cancer was eating away his face his enemies were even more malignantly attacking his character and opposing his rule: yet the gentleness of his nature never failed him, while the uprightness of his heart preserved his dignity and self-respect amidst all the provocations by which he was assailed. He was a worthy disciple of the brave and energetic civilian Sir John Malcolm, but with a comprehensive sympathy for all that was liberal and generous in public life which Sir John never attained. Even while in India, he risked the censure of the Directors by the liberty which he allowed to the press, and when he returned home he at once identified himself with the most advanced Liberalism of his day,—advocating the abolition of the corn laws, vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, amelioration of the poor-laws, abolition of Church rates, and generally the promotion of all measures tending to religious equality and the extinction of social and ecclesiastical injustice. Sir John Malcolm, on the other hand, returned home a rabid Tory, voted against and denounced the Reform Bill, and prophesied ruin to the country when his votes and denunciations failed to stem the advancing current of Reform. And, best of all, let it be recorded that the sustaining force which gave warmth to Metcalfe's heart, and vigour to his rule, that enabled him to be just even when the deeds of justice rent his soul and lacerated his most cherished sentiments of friendship, was a deep, inward piety—a love and trust in his heavenly Father which inspired his inner life with a perpetual rapture. His Christianity was a living force which expressed itself in all his acts as a statesman and a ruler. We have rarely met with a more manly expression of practical faith and piety than the following, which occurs in a letter to one of his most intimate friends:—

"If I am really the happy man you suppose me to be, I will tell you, as far as I know myself, the secret of my happiness. You will perhaps smile, for I am not sure that your mind has taken the turn that might induce you to sympathise. But be assured that I am in earnest. I live in a state of fervent and incessant gratitude to God for the favours and mercies which I have experienced throughout my life. The feeling is so strong that it often overflows in tears, and is so rooted that I do not think any misfortune could shake it. It leads to constant devotion and pure content; and though I am not free from those vexations and disturbances to which the weak temper of man is subject, I am guarded by that feeling against any lasting depression."—Vol. I., pp. 415—416.

Sir Charles Metcalfe is evidently a hero after Mr. Kaye's own heart, and indeed the mingled beauty and strength of his character win us, as by an irresistible fascination. Mr. Kaye himself points out the contrast between the cheerful piety of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and the gloomy, morose, desponding piety of another of his Indian heroes, the Rev. Henry Martyn. Nothing can be more striking than this contrast between the healthy, spontaneous piety of the man of action, the busy ruler and statesman, and the diseased, scrofulous piety of the miserable, pale, etiolated, disordered ecclesiastic of the cloister. Let all praise be given to him for his self-denial and earnestness—for the steadfastness with which he pursued the work which he set before him; but we cannot help hoping that the type of character which he represents is likely to become extinct among us, and to be relegated to the hair-shirt period of Christendom. Miss Brontë's character, St. John, who, by unlovely strength of will and passionless devotion to duty, exercised such a basilisk sort of fascination over Jane Eyre as almost to overpower the memory of Rochester, is an exact picture of poor Henry Martyn, seeking—and it is scarcely necessary to add, vainly seeking—to win Miss Lydia Grenfell by his "calm and "deliberate proposals" that she should come and "aid him in his mission." It is, perhaps, somewhat to be regretted that such a hero should be admitted into this gallery of worthies; the representative of the Church appearing so evidently as a minnow among the tritons; the laboriously useless life of the chaplain, scourging himself by enforced toil and self-denial, contrasting only too unfortunately with the productive, spontaneous activity of soldiers and civilians, who served God none the less because their service was an indirect one, ostensibly given to their King, country, and humanity.

Not the least interesting and instructive portion of these volumes is that devoted to the biographies of the enterprising explorers in Central Asia and Afghanistan—Sir Alexander Burnes, Conolly, Pottinger, and D'Arcy Todd. About twenty-five years ago the English nation was stirred by hearing that two young Anglo-Indians who had gone to the Afghan tribes with the view of inducing the barbarous chiefs to discontinue the slave-trade, were being held in cruel captivity, which ended in their barbarous execution. Conolly and Stoddart were the victims, and Mr. Kaye has given an interesting sketch of the former—another of the Christian heroes who remained faithful to death. It is pleasing to know that even at the present time the influence of some of these men is remembered and felt by the uncivilised peoples whom they visited. Especially is the memory of the noble and devoted D'Arcy Todd still fragrant in Herat and Persia, where so much unrequited labour was spent, to issue apparently only in disappointment and political disgrace.

The last group presented in this collection is that of heroes who distinguished themselves in the Sepoy war—Sir Henry Lawrence, General Neill, and General Nicholson. It is impossible to deny a large measure of admiration for the soldier-like qualities of General Neill—his bold self-reliance, prompt decision, energetic action, unflinching courage, instant perception, keen sagacity. But his name is indelibly associated with a deed of fierce retaliation which has left a lasting stain upon his memory, and a lasting reproach upon the British name. The frenzied call for revenge which issued from the darkened reason and blunted conscience of too large a portion of the British public, both in England and still more clamorously in some parts of India, found in him a too faithful agent. If such a name as Neill's is to appear among the heroes of the Sepoy war, it would be well to balance the impression of violent retribution associated with his name, by a narrative of the magnanimity and clemency of such a ruler as Lord Canning, who has earned the eternal gratitude of Englishmen by the firmness with which he upheld the duty of forgiveness and mercy when his ears were deafened by frantic screams for vengeance and blood. We are inclined to complain of Mr. Kaye, that he has only given the dark phase of this madness which seized so large a portion of the English nation, and that he reproduces the apologies and palliations which we are now, most of us, heartily ashamed of—even though Lord Shaftesbury was one of the apologists. He does not speak of the repentance and reaction which followed, as soon as we discovered that the Governor, whose clemency was first treated with shouts of angry execration, was in truth the embodiment and representative of that heavenly principle which was enthroned as the central law of all human life when the Divine Man died to save, not His friends, but His enemies.

But we need not put any stress upon Mr. Kaye's omissions, when he has performed so well the task he has undertaken. The field in which he labours so successfully is far from being exhausted, and we are glad to see that he is still labouring in it, intending to produce more complete narratives of the lives of Neill and Nicholson, and a detailed history of the career of Sir James Outram.

* *Lives of Indian Officers, Illustrative of the History of the Civil and Military Services of India.* By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. Two Vols. 8vo. Strahan.

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*THE NEW PARIS-GUIDE—PART II.**

The device of the second and concluding part of the Paris-Guide is "Life," as that of the first part† was "Science and Art." It is as bulky in form and encyclopædic in arrangement as was its predecessor. Life in Paris is analysed under fifteen categories. These fifteen categories are, (1) the Physiology of Paris, (2) Foreigners at Paris, (3) Journalism and Politics at Paris, (4) Promenades in Paris, (5) Paris *en promenade*, (6) the Commissariat of Paris, (7) Subterranean Paris, (8) Telegraphs, Railroads, and Omnibuses, (9) Administrative Paris, (10) Financial, Commercial, and Manufacturing Paris, (11) Military Paris, (12) Judicial Paris, (13) Public Assistance at Paris, (14) Dead Paris, (15) the Universal Exposition. The number of essayists (all distinguished persons in some one or more department of human knowledge) in the large print portion of the volume is eighty-four. The writers in the first category are Paul Féval, Edmond About, Mdme. Emmeline Raymond, Charles Yriarte, Jules Janin, P. Burty, Edmond Texier, Charles Vincent, Ernest Legouvé, Champfleury, Henry de Pène, A. Lacroix. The writers of the second category are Mdme. Juliette Lamber, Gustave Frédérix, Louis Bamberger, Ed. Romberg, William Reymond, John Lemoinne, Petruccelli della Gattina, André Léo, S. de Heredia, Charles Edmond, A. Herzen, Mdme. Dora d'Istria, and Paul Bataillard. In this category we find several interesting essays. That of Louis Bamberger on "the German "colony" is elaborate, and as nearly exhaustive as can be expected in a work of this description. The Germans form the most numerous foreign colony in Paris; next to them, and in order of mention, come the Belgians, the Swiss, the British, the Italians, the Dutch, the Americans, the Poles, the Spaniards, and the Russians. The essays of Romberg and Reymond bring into a focus the names of the Belgians and Swiss who in the last century or the present have attained to eminence in Paris. The essay of John Lemoinne on "the English colony" is unworthy of its subject and the volume of which it forms a part. It is flippant and full of vulgar Anglophobia, probably assumed to suit the taste of the French groundlings. The higher minds of French literature, as well in the eighteenth as in the nineteenth century, have not only appreciated our nation themselves, but have seen the capital importance of their own countrymen appreciating us also. It has, however, ever been a favourite cue with the third-rate *littérateurs* of France to play on the opposing string, and John Lemoinne is one of those third-rates. The essayist declares, with sublime conceit, that "the woman born in "England and naturalised in Paris is perfec-

* *Paris-Guide par les Principaux Ecrivains et Artistes de la France. Deuxieme Partie (La Vie).* Paris, Librairie Internationale. Lacroix, Verboeckhoven, et Cie, Bruxelles et Leipsig.

† Reviewed in No. 1,127 of the *Nonconformist*.

"tion itself." We believe the two following observations to be just, even if superficial:—

"The Englishman of bygone days, so carefully shaved, so correctly dressed, who had such a wholesome antipathy for the swashbuckler style, and who would as soon have not washed himself as have allowed his beard to sprout for forty-eight hours, is dead and gone. We remember the time when a Frenchman who was about to cross the Channel and wished to look respectable in England was obliged to sacrifice his moustache, and when the English caricatures never represented the French without long, neglected beards. Nowadays, the contrary is the case. It is the English who sport moustaches and dogs'-ear whiskers, and who imitate the portraits of the Wandering Jew. This fashion dates from the Crimean war, and attained its culminating point after the volunteer mania. . . .

"The old Englishman of the stage has disappeared; the traditional my Lord who revealed himself, like Jupiter, in a shower of gold. He has yielded his place to more recent arrivals, and to the Americans in particular. The palm is now awarded to the Transatlantics."

The essay on "The Italian Colony" is got up with art, brevity, and sympathy for the subject. Signor Gattina declares that the Italian almost always "wears a mask." Signor Gattina is no exception to the general rule he lays down for his countrymen. His essay would be many degrees better than it is, if it were more outspoken and dealt less in vague hints. He seems to have been afraid of wounding French national pride, or French standards of ethics if he declared himself frankly on many of the subjects he alludes to, only forthwith to drop them. To some of his statements respecting the Italian woman we deferentially demur. He says:—"There is no Italian drawing-room "in Paris, for there is no Italian woman "capable of holding it. . . . The Italian "woman is an essentially private article of "furniture, one for domestic use, and not made "for display or ostentation, which one loves to "see in its brilliancy, and of which one is "proud." This is said of the women of that land which has produced so many *improvisatricci*, the land of Corinne, the land where so many women have held professorships in Universities! No, the freedom of growth which the manners of Italy have allowed to her women is one of the glories of the Peninsula. "Generous Country!" cried Corinne in her sorrow. To say that Italy does not produce women who are able to preside over the most brilliant of Parisian *salons*, is a statement we cannot allow to pass unchallenged.

The essay on the "the Polish colony," by M. Edmond, evidences noble feeling, and reproduces those minnte traits that lead us to presume M. Edmond is himself a member of that body of *proscrits*. Of the illustrious body of Polish exiles he truly says:—"Never did an "emigration leave behind it so large a vacuum, "nor carry away with it so large a portion of "the country as did the Polish emigration." Of its position in France, he says:—"The "Polish colony is unlike the other foreign "colonies, and cannot be compared with them. "It would even be cruel to insist upon calling "it 'foreign.' Paris and France have adopted "it, and an adopted daughter is not foreign in "the family which has adopted it."

The essay on the "American colony," by M. André Leo, is an amusing dissertation on the antitheses between American and French manners. M. Leo is thoroughly at home in American homes, and his practised eye covers the whole field of this conflict, not of laws, but of manners and ethics. Speaking of the congregation of English and Americans in the Quartier St. Honoré, he observes:—"But if, in "this place, unity of language and conformity "of habits unite the English and Americans, "the two societies hold little intercommunica-"tion. *Anglophobia as a national and popular "sentiment, is perhaps still more ardent in the "United States than among ourselves.*"

The article on the Eastern Europeans at Paris, by Mdme. Dora d'Istria, is succinct and instructive. It is much better than Herzen's on the Russian colony. The other essays in the second category are on the Peasants in Paris, the Parisian in regard to the foreigner, the Spanish-Americans and the Bohemians at Paris.

Category 3 contains five articles, all of merit, namely, on the History of the Parisian Press, by Professor Edouard Laboulaye; on the Political Dailies of Paris, by E. de Girardin; on the Foreign Journals in Paris, by L. Berardi; on the Corps Législatif, by Louis Ulbach; and on the ancient Chamber of Peers and the existing Senate, by Count D'Alton Shee. The essay by Professor Laboulaye is a sparkling review of French legislation on the press from 1728 down to the present time. He does not forget to bring out the fact that the first to overthrow the liberty of the press, as guaranteed by, and actually enjoyed under, the constitution of 1791 was the Convention which, under Jacobin ascendancy, voted a sanguinary restrictive decree on March 23, 1793. The Directory also infringed upon the liberal declarations of Constitution of the year III., both before and after the military *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, 1797. The three articles of Laboulaye, Girardin, and Berardi, are all profoundly *frondeurs* towards the present Government of France. M. Berardi speaks as the "Director" of the *Indépendance Belge*, which is the foreign journal which has the largest circulation in France. He proves that the restrictive system pursued towards the Press by the Second Empire has been even more injurious to the circulation of foreign newspapers in France than to that of French journals. Next to the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Times* has the largest circulation in France. Then come the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*, and then the *Daily Telegraph*. M. Berardi draws aside the veil which covers the English correspondents in Paris of the London and provincial journals, and without naming them, describes their peculiarities. On to this, in point of taste, questionable ground, we shall not follow him. Of German papers, the *Cologne Gazette* is most distributed in France, and next to it comes the old *Augsburg Gazette*. The Italian journals circulating most largely in France are the *Opinione*, the *Nazione*, and the *Italie* of Florence, and the *Perseveranza* of Milan. Of the American papers the *New York Herald*, the *New York Times*, the *New York Tribune*, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French organ in New York, and the *Courrier de San Francisco*, bear off the palm. The Swiss, Spanish, and Scandinavian papers have a very small number of subscribers in France.

The essay of Count D'Alton Shee gives the reminiscences of his Parliamentary career during the reign of Louis Philippe, and contains sketches of the persons who composed the Opposition in the House of Peers during that reign.

Category 4, on the Promenades in Paris, is contributed to by George Sand, Edouard Andre, Alphonse Karr, Amédée Achard, Maxime du Camp, Paul de Kock, E. de la Bedollière, A. Villemot, Daniel Stern, Francois Victor Hugo, Xavier Aubryet, Theodore de Bauville, Félicien Malefille, Jules Claretie, Frédéric Lock.

Category 5, Paris *en* Promenade, consists of essays, by Victorien Sardou, Emile Deschamps, Louis Leroy, Paul Foucher, Louis Ratisbonne.

In Category 7, M. Nadar, the aeronaut, is our cicerone, first through the catacombs, then to the sewers, and lastly in a balloon tour over Paris and its vicinity. His amusing contribution is entitled "A Bird's Eye and an Underground View of Paris."

In Category 8, the economist Léon Say contributes an article on the Railroads.

Pierre Véron figures in Category 9, as the author of an essay on the Mayors of Paris.

Category 10 contains three essays of which two are worthy of special notice, namely those on the Bourse and Credit, and on the manufacturing interest of Paris, by Léon Walras, and André Cochut respectively,

In Category 12, Jules Favre writes on the Bar, and Jules Simon on the Prisons of Paris.

In Category 13, we remark an elaborate essay on the Hospitals of Paris, by Dr. Leon le Fort. Alfred Delvau writes on Pawnbroking, Prostitution, and Pauperism. Not a very complimentary alliance for the pawnbrokers!

The last Category, that on the "Exposition "Universelle," contains long and doubtless meritorious essays on a Promenade through the Exhibition, the Fine Arts in the Exhibition, and the Machinery at the Exhibition, and on the isle of Billancourt, adjacent thereto. The article on Machinery is compiled by three adepts.

The other portion of the volume—that in small print—called *Notes et Renseignements*, contains the information usually to be found in guide-books. From a note on "Hygiene," by Doctor Favrot, we extract the following recommendations to those who visit Paris from Northern countries:—

"Choose a dwelling on the right bank of the Seine, that is to say on the north side of the town, in order that the atmospheric influences may be almost the same as those of your countries."

"See that your ordinary food be not changed; that it be substantial, stimulating rather than light, and drink *generous* wines."

"Prefer the wines of Burgundy to the heavy wines of the South, the water of the Dhuis to that of the Seine."*

"Do not drink too much fermented liquors, such as beer and cider, which are not first-rate at Paris."

"Do not modify your manner of clothing, for the climate of Paris is generally cold, and the temperature is subject to brusque changes, even in mid-summer."

"Do not stay too long in public places where there is little air, and where the crown is wont to gather."

"The non-observance of this last piece of advice is a well-known cause of indispositions and maladies among new comers."

* The Dhuis is a little river of Champagne whose excellent water supplies, of late, nearly the whole right bank of the capital.

The letter-press is accompanied by sixty engravings, plans of the drains and sewers of Paris, of the environs of Paris, of the cemetery of Père La Chaise, of the Bois de Vincennes, and of the park and town of Versailles, and by maps of the forests of St. Germain and Fontainebleau respectively.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Symbols of Christendom: an Elementary and Introductory Text-book. By J. RADFORD THOMSON, M.A. (London: Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer.) The subject of this volume is not, as its title would suggest, the Christian creeds and confessions. It is concerned with art symbolism, with the symbolic in church architecture and decoration, and with vestments and ceremonial worship. We have to complain of the title, not merely that it is indefinite, but that it is inaccurate. The Puritanism that protests against symbolism altogether is certainly part of Christendom. It is only Catholicism that would care to claim among its symbols "the Crown and Nimbus," the "symbols of Divine "persons" and of the saints. Mr. Thomson has prepared this little work for "the use of readers who may "desire a brief but accurate and systematic account of "an aspect of religion which has of late attracted much "desultory attention." He has in a clear and interesting manner explained the leading symbols made use of in the Roman and Anglican communions. The information he gives as to their history and meaning is trustworthy and well-arranged. The results of a good deal of reading and some careful thought are embodied in the volume. Mr. Thomson has rightly pointed out that the essence of the symbol lies in its appeal to the understanding. Herein it differs from poetic imagery and the scenery and circumstance of painting. These appeal to the imagination, they need not to be translated, their end is answered in the emotions they awaken; while the symbol is useless unless the "intention be recognised and appreciated," and if this be so, it matters not how the emotions are affected, or if they be affected at all. We wish that Mr. Thomson had borne his definition in mind in the collection of his illustrations. He would then not have confounded, as he has done, the poetry of the Bible with the artifices of the symboliser. The grandeur of the Apocalyptic imagery disappears under his analysis;—there is little in common between the "seer" of "visions," and the constructor of emblems. Mr. Thomson's last chapter is on "The Recommendations and Dangers of Religious "Symbolism"; in it, while avoiding controversy, "he "has offered a few observations upon questions of the "day, which he hopes may commend themselves to the "sympathy of moderate men." Many of these observations are wise and timely. We regret that he should have concluded his volume with so feeble a sentence as this:—"It can only be dogmatically affirmed that "whilst symbols of Divine authority should be gratefully and reverentially retained, Christian wisdom "may find abundant scope for its exercise in the determination and employment, or in the rejection, of such "symbols as are merely human in their invention."

Songs and Ballads. By CHARLES SWAIN. (London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) Mr. Swain has written some capital songs; healthy in tone, true in conception, and musical in expression. The following is a specimen of his style:—

"SMILE AND NEVER HEED ME.

"Though, when other maids stand by,
I may deign thee no reply,
Turn not then away and sigh,—
Smile and never heed me!
If our love, indeed, be such,
As must thrill at every touch,
Why should others learn as much,—
Smile and never heed me!

"Where's the use that *they* should know
If one's heart beat fast or slow?—
Deepest love avoideth show,—
Smile and never heed me!
Let our hearts, like stars of night,
Shunning day's intrusive light,
Live but for each other's sight,—
Smile and never heed me!

"Even if, with maiden pride,
I should bid thee quit my side,
Take this lesson for thy guide,—
Smile and never heed me!
But when stars and twilight meet,
And the dew is falling sweet,
And thou hear'st my coming feet,—
Then, thou then, may'st heed me!"

The Doom of the Gods of Hellas, and other Poems. By ARTHUR H. W. INGRAM, Honorary Canon, &c. (London: A. W. Bennett.) The preaching of Paul at Athens, according to Mr. Ingram, "knoll'd "the knell of Hellas' worship." But not the pure truth alone of "the one God and a world unseen" sufficed to hasten the "flight of the Daunian gods." This had been proclaimed "in the Academy's cool "shade":—

"And teachers sought the Hellenic heart to wean
From beauteous forms that long its props had been:
But when saints, angels, and bright seraphim,
From Eastern worlds of thought came on the scene,
Loud pæans yielded to soft Christian hymn,
And powers thro' ages reverenced faded and grew dim."

The mild sentimentalism that attributes such influence to the fancies of "Eastern thought" is the great characteristic of this volume. It has not vigour enough to

substantiate its claim to be considered poetry. There is cultured fancy here, but no creative force, nor any penetrating insight; nor has Mr. Ingram any great mastery in the art of versification.

History of the Anglo-Saxons. By FRANCIS PALGRAVE, F.R.S., F.S.A. A New Edition, Illustrated. (London: William Tegg.) It is not necessary for us to speak of the great value of Sir Francis Palgrave's historical researches. Mr. Freeman differs with him on some points, and has given good reasons for modifying some of the conclusions at which he arrived; but he pays a high tribute to the learning, the diligence, and the judgment of his great predecessor. Whatever subsequent writers may do, it is impossible that the great service which he rendered to our early history can ever be forgotten, or his works pass into neglect. Sometimes, doubtless, he was too much under the influence of theory, and too ready to catch at anything by which his own views seemed to be sustained; but he must always remain a standard authority on that part of our annals to which his attention was given. We are therefore extremely glad to see this new and elegant edition of his book on the Anglo-Saxons. Messrs. Tegg have done it full justice, and we hope that in this improved form it may have a wide circulation.

The Resurrection and the Sabbath; or, the Rest of the Seventh Day. (London: Charles Westerton.) This is a very able and elaborate plea for the maintenance of the Christian Sabbath. The history of the day as given in the Scriptures is traced with considerable care, and the argument for its observance, derived from the necessity for a periodical rest and the relation of the institution to the social comfort and improvement of the people, is worked out with great fulness and vigour. There is nothing particularly new in the treatment of the subject, or in the discussion of the difficulties connected with it; but the book is the production of a thoughtful man, who, feeling the value of the Sabbath himself, is desirous to commend its observance to others.

The Jubilee Rhythm of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, on the Name of Jesus, and other Hymns. By the Rev. Dr. EDERSHEIM. (London: James Nisbet and Co.) This is a little volume consisting mainly of translations of Latin hymns, with the addition of some originals. The translations are very fairly done, and some of the original compositions possess not a little merit.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF TEASING AN ELEPHANT.—The north part of the town of Brighton was thrown into a state of great excitement on Wednesday evening by a rumour that an elephant had killed a man, and unfortunately there was some foundation for the report. It appears that the elephant, belonging to Sanger's Circus (which was then at Hove) was on the London road, against the Hare and Hounds Inn, when a man named Reid, living at the Red House beershop in Cavendish-street, irritated the animal, which caused it to become excited, and, making a rush at the poor fellow, thrust one of its tusks into his shoulder and then pressed him against some stabling, nearly crushing him, and doing him serious injury. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where his injuries were attended to. From inquiries, we have ascertained that the poor fellow lies now in a somewhat precarious state.—*Brighton Observer.*

INTERESTING GATHERING OF NON-UNIONISTS.—The miners and ironworkers of Staveley (Derbyshire) have earned for themselves a wide reputation by the attitude they have taken in trade-union matters. It is scarcely twelve months ago since a contest arose among them as to whether trades-unionism or the principle of free labour should prevail, and the result has been that the non-unionists have succeeded in conquering their opponents. This new state of things has been brought about in a great measure by the firmness and straightforward conduct of Mr. Markham, managing director of the Staveley Coal and Iron Company. The workmen, to mark their sense of the benefits, both pecuniary and social, which they have received through the efforts of Mr. Markham, have subscribed together and purchased a handsome testimonial, which was presented to him on Monday evening, September 2, in the presence of a very large and influential gathering of miners and employers of labour. The Duke of Devonshire, who was one of the speakers, said if he had thought the meeting would be considered as the celebration of a victory after a struggle between employers and employed, he should have thought it his duty to absent himself. The distinguishing feature of these proceedings was that they were met to celebrate the victory of good sense and good judgment on the part of the men in spite of bad advice liberally given them. He did not know enough of those who came into the district to produce change and discontent to impute bad motives to them; but he referred to the fact that certain advice was given which, in his opinion, was bad. They (the workmen) found that it was to their interests to have no fetters upon their labour, and to work as they thought best for themselves. The result was that non-unionism prevailed and acquired the preponderance. This was an event which deserved to be known throughout the country. It was a proof that the workmen felt that there was no real antagonism in the interests of capital and labour, and that where there was a will there was certainly a way for a good understanding between employer and employed. He trusted that this good understanding would long continue, and that that day would be long remembered as one of the brightest and most remarkable that had ever occurred in the history of Staveley.

Gleanings.

The *Orchestra* announces a forthcoming volume of new songs by Tennyson, with music by Arthur S. Sullivan.

"We see," said Swift, in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people He gives them to."

REVIVING AN OLD CUSTOM.—An American paper states that "marrying for life" is a phrase which is coming into use in the West.

"Othello" was lately performed in Hayti by a company of negro actors, and the part of Othello was taken by a black man who painted his face white.

A negro, on a trial in Philadelphia for stealing, put in the plea of insanity. To prove this, it was said he might have stolen the big rooster, but he only took the small chickens.

A Wisconsin paper, describing a large farm which the advertiser wants to sell, adds the following:—"The surrounding country is most beautiful; also two wagons and a yoke of steers."

A curate having been overhauled by his bishop for attending a ball, the former replied, "My lord, I wore a mask." "Oh, well," returned the bishop, "that puts a new face on the affair."

MR. JOHN HILL BURTON, author of the "Life of Hume," "History of Scotland," and other well-known works, has received the appointment of Historiographer to the Queen for Scotland.

The absolute dearth of work in the shipbuilding yards on the banks of the Thames still continues. There are not at the present time four vessels on the slips between the steamboat pier at Millwall and the Victoria Docks.

A "Chamber of Industry" has recently been founded at Sheffield, with the very laudable object of preventing strikes and lock-outs, and all the other evils of trades-unionism, and promoting the liberty of labour.

A man having fallen into a slough, his friend called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wished to procrastinate, inquired, "How deep is the gentleman in?"—"Up to his ankles," was the answer. "Then there is plenty of time," said the other. "No, there's not," rejoined the first, "for he's in head first."—*American paper.*

A GOOD JUDGE OF A HORSE.—There is no doubt Dr. Mason was a good judge. A brother minister intending to purchase a horse, stopped the Doctor to ask his opinion. After taking a look at him, Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse, which were worn. "That," said he, "is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse."

CREDIT IN AMERICA.—The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some of the rural districts of America, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have recently occurred between a customer and the proprietor:—"How's trade, squire?"—"Well, cash trad's kinder dull neow, major." "Dun anything yesterday?"—"Wall, only a little—on credit. Aunt Betsy Pushall has bort an egg's worth of tea, and got trusted for it till her speckled pullet lays."

TIT FOR TAT.—An art critic once published a sharp attack upon certain pictures exhibited by his friend the late David Roberts, and then wrote him a private letter as follows:—"My dear Roberts,—You have seen my remarks on your pictures. I hope they will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, &c., ——." "My dear ——," wrote the painter, in reply, "the next time I meet you I shall pull your nose. I hope it will make no difference in our friendship. Yours, &c., D. Roberts."

SATISFACTORY TO BOTH PARTIES.—A well-known parish minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humour and sarcastic observations, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, "I am told that you are thinking of coming back to the Establishment again." "Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other; upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree on such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

DOCTORS DIFFER.—Sir Charles Lyell concluded thirty-two years ago, from an examination of some ancient sea-marks on the Swedish coast, that the peninsula was rising at the rate of three feet a century. The Earl of Selkirk, from a recent examination of the same marks, comes to an opposite conclusion, which he has communicated to the Royal Geographical Society. The change in the position of the marks he attributes to fluctuations in the level of the water, and not to any upward movement of the land.

HORSES IN HEAVEN.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a serial which he is writing in the *New York Ledger*, discusses, through a negro character of the story, the probabilities of horses going to heaven. Hiram points out that white and red and black and grey horses are spoken of in the Revelation, that Death rides on a pale horse, probably a cream colour, and that in the ninth chapter mention is made of an army of 200,000 horsemen. "Now," asks Hiram, "where could they get so many horses in heaven if none of them that die off here go there? It is my opinion that a good horse is a sight likelier to go to heaven than a bad man."

The following advertisements, copied from the *Daily Telegraph*, afford a remarkable illustration of the difference between courtship and matrimony:—

To * * *.—Ah, my darling! Can I ever tire of such sweet and affectionate expressions of your love? Never. They encourage me in every possible way, and to me there now seems something in this life worth living for! Farewell, my dearest, dearest love!—CAMBRIDGE.

I hereby give notice, my wife, Mary Ann ——, having left her home, 16, ——, road, ——, I will not be answerable for any debts she might contract after this date, Sept. 6, 1867.

CHARLES ——.

Witness—Henry James ——, 118,—— street.

A CHURCH-GOING LAMB.—On Sunday week an incident which diverted the congregation's attention from devotional exercises for some time occurred in a Highland church. During the singing of the first psalm a lamb made its way to the front pew, where it excited considerable astonishment by rising on its quarters, placing its fore feet on the desk, and coolly surveying the congregation. A lady sitting near determined to expel the intruder, and seizing the lamb in her arms proceeded to the door, the congregation meanwhile watching the proceeding with breathless interest. Going downstairs, however, the hitherto amiable lamb began to resist the forcible termination to its devotions, and succeeded in bringing both the old lady and itself to the bottom of the stair in a manner more rapid than graceful. The lamb, finding itself freed, once more made its way into the gallery by another door. The beadle of the church now put in his appearance and attempted a capture, but the lamb was too sharp for the church functionary. An exciting but unsuccessful chase ensued, to the amusement of the congregation and the interruption of the services. The scene was brought to a close by the minister saying to the beadle—"The beastie may be quate; sae jist let it be." The services were then proceeded with, and during their course the lamb justified the good opinion of the pastor by remaining quiet.

AMUSING STORY OF COUNT BISMARK.—The *Daheim* tells a story of Count Bismark which amusingly illustrates the well-known fondness of the great Minister for a practical joke. One day, while he was dining in his hotel at Frankfort at the table d'nôte, he observed two young ladies sitting opposite to him who were talking and laughing in a very loud tone. He soon perceived that they were making fun of the company, and that their remarks were especially directed against himself, but he could not understand a word of what they were saying, as they spoke in the Lettish language, evidently making sure that no one at the table was acquainted with it. Although the Count was ignorant of the language, he had, however, learnt two or three Lettish words during a recent tour in Courland, and he determined to use his knowledge so as to disconcert his fair assailants. Turning to a friend who sat near him, he whispered, "When you hear me speak in a foreign language give me your watch-key." Meanwhile the ladies went on talking more loudly than ever, and by the time the dessert was put on the table their hilarity had reached its climax. At length, during a pause after a somewhat heartier burst of laughter than usual, Count Bismark said quietly to his friend, "Dohd man to azleck" (Give me the key). The effect was instantaneous; the ladies started as if they were shot, and with their faces covered with blushes rushed out of the room.

MODERN NOVELS.—There can be no doubt that a singular change has passed upon our light literature. It is not that its power has failed or its popularity diminished—much the reverse; it is because a new impulse has been given and a new current set in the flood of contemporary story-telling. We will not ask whence or from whom the influence is derived. It has been brought into being by society, and it naturally reacts upon society. The change perhaps began at the time when Jane Eyre made what advanced critics call her "protest" against the conventionalities in which the world clothes itself. We have had many "protests" since that time, but it is to be doubted how far they have been to our advantage. The point to which we have now arrived is certainly very far from satisfactory. The English mind is still so far *borné* that we do not discuss the seventh commandment with all that effusion and fulness of detail which is common on the other side of the Channel, though even in that respect progress is daily being made; but there are points in which we altogether outdo our French neighbours. To a French girl fresh from her convent the novels of her own language are rigorously tabooed; whereas we are all aware that they are the favourite reading of her contemporary in this country, and are not unfrequently even the production, with all their unseemly references and exhibitions of forbidden knowledge, of young women, moved either by the wild foolhardiness of inexperience, or by ignorance of everything that is natural and becoming to their condition. It is painful to inquire where it is that all those stories of bigamy and seduction, those *soi-disant* revelations of things that lie below the surface of life, come from. Such tales might flow here and there from one morbid imagination, and present themselves to us as moral phenomena, without casting any stigma upon society in general; but this is not how they appear. They have taken, as it would seem, permanent possession of all the lower strata of light literature. Above there still remains, it is true, a purer atmosphere, for which we may be thankful; but all our minor novelists, almost without exception, are of the school called sensational. Writers who

have no genius and little talent, make up for it by displaying their acquaintance with the accessories and surroundings of vice, with the means of seduction, and with what they set forth as the secret tendencies of the heart—tendencies which, according to this interpretation, all point one way.—*Blackwood's Magazine for September.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BRABNER.—September 3, at 13, Charles-street, Hackney-road, N.E., the wife of Mr. C. W. Brabner, of a daughter.

ALEXANDER.—September 5, at Reigate, the wife of W. C. Alexander, of a daughter.

LANKESTER.—September 8, at No. 136, High-street, Southampton, the wife of Mr. William Goddard Lankester, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEEL—ELLIOTT.—August 29, at the Congregational church, Winlaton, by the Rev. George Stewart, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. George Peel, of Winlaton, to Mary Elliott, youngest daughter of John Elliott, Esq., of Jedburgh.

BALL—M'LEOD.—August 31, at Rusholme-road Independent Chapel, by the Rev. R. Chenery, George, eldest son of Mr. Edward Ball, of Stretford road, to Janne Anne Lambe, surviving daughter of the late Mr. Kenneth M'Leod, ship broker, Liverpool.

EVERSON—HICKS.—September 1, at Crown-street Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Gay, Mr. Henry Everson, of Diss, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hicks, of Higham.

KNOWLES—BARBER.—September 2, at the Lane Independent Chapel, Holmfirth, Mr. W. H. H. Knowles, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Joshua Barber, Esq., Cartworth Moor.

TUCKER—YOUNG.—September 2, at the Abbey-road Independent Chapel, Torquay, Mr. John Atkins Tucker, to Miss Harriet Young.

POYSER—SHAW.—September 2, at the Wycliffe Congregational chapel, Alfreton, by the Rev. T. Gallsworthy, Mr. George Poyser, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Robert Shaw. This being the first marriage that has taken place in the chapel, the married couple were presented with a handsome Bible.

GIBSON—JONES.—September 3, in Park Chapel, Hornsey, by the Rev. John Corbin, Thomas Gibson, Esq., of Woodgreen, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of William Jones, Esq., of Lotus-cottage, Hornsey.

GILLESPIE—ANNAN.—September 3, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, Mr. David Gillespie, R. M. S. P. Company, to Ann Annan, both of Southampton.

MUNRO—MARTIN.—September 3, at Camberwell-green Chapel, by the Rev. J. Pillans, Daniel Munro, Esq., Delny, Ross-shire, to Caroline, second daughter of John Martin, Esq., Peckham-rye.

WILSON—McCLURE.—September 4, at Hanover Chapel, Stockport, by the Rev. N. K. Pugsley, assisted by the Rev. J. Marshall, of Over, the Rev. Alexander Wilson, B.A., to Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert McClure, Esq., of Stockport. No cards.

NUTTALL—GREGSON.—September 4, at the Wesley Chapel, Darwen, by the Rev. J. Dickinson, of Bridlington, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Sanger, resident minister, the Rev. James Kirkman Nuttall, of Bradford, to Mary Alice, only daughter of Edward Gregson, Esq., Darwen.

ROSS—WOMERSLEY.—September 4, at the Congregational church, Pudsey, by the Rev. J. Atkinson, assisted by the Rev. R. D. Maude, Mr. Joseph Ross, of the firm of Isaac Gaunt and Co., Farsley and Leeds, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Womersley, Marsh, Pudsey.

PEARCE—THOMAS.—September 4, at Stockwell Congregational church, by the Rev. U. R. Thomas, of Bristol, and the Rev. John Davies, of Walthamstow, J. Chaning Pearce, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Trewyn, Dulwich, son of the late J. Chaning Pearce, Esq., surgeon, of Montague House, Bath, to Elinor Lois, second daughter of Dr. David Thomas, of Loughborough Park.

WARD—BROWN.—September 4, at the Centenary Chapel, York, by the Rev. J. Parsons, assisted by the Rev. R. Green, Thomas Ward, Esq., Holdgate-terrace, to Harriet, third daughter of the late George Brown, Esq., the Mount, all of York.

OWEN—ODDY.—September 5, at Chapel-street Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. S. Clarkson, Charles Henry Owen, solicitor, eldest son of Mr. R. Owen, Strangeways, Manchester, to Mary Emma, second daughter of Mr. S. Oddy, of Salford.

NORRIS—WOODBURN.—September 5, at Highbury Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. David Thomas, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Alfred Norris, John Freeman Norris, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of the late Robert Norris, Esq., to Annie Isabella, second daughter of the late Major-General Woodburn, C.B.

FITCH—ROOM.—September 5, at Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Wardlaw McAll, Henry Alfred, third son of Frederick Fitch, Esq., of 66, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Hadleigh House, Highbury New Park, to Jane, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Room, of Harwell House, Finchley. No cards.

TATE—PORTER.—September 5, at Felsted Chapel, by the Rev. T. E. Thoresby, R. S. Tate, Esq., of Blackheath, to Emily, daughter of J. Porter, Esq., Leighs Priory, Essex.

REID—THORNTON.—September 5, at Cheadle Congregational Chapel, by the father of the bride, assisted by the father of the bridegroom, Thomas Wemyss, second son of the Rev. Alexander Reid, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Kate, younger daughter of the Rev. J. Thornton, of Stockport.

KING—FOSTER.—September 5, at the Congregational church, Godalming, by the Rev. T. Davies, Mr. C. F. S. King, of Mincing-lane, London, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Foster, of Godalming, Surrey.

STODDART—TORRANCE.—September 7, at Regent's-square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. G. Duncan, J. Stoddart, Esq., of Eastcheap, City, to Rebecca, daughter of J. Torrance, Esq., of Hastings-street, Burton-crescent, W.C.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS.—August 28, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev. R. Roberts, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. "Behold, I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke."—Ez. xxiv. 16.

DEMPSTER.—August 30, Eliza Blizzard, the beloved wife of Mr. William Dempster, teacher, Russell Schools, Dundee, in her thirty-fourth year.

EBBS.—September 2, at Lewisham, Louisa Ebbs, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Ebbs, Esq., of Beccles, Suffolk, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

BOWMAN.—September 4, the Rev. Robert Bowman, pastor of the George-street Congregational Chapel, Heckmondwike, and formerly minister of Fish-street Chapel, Hull.

SPEAIGHT.—September 6, after a very brief illness, in his seventy-fifth year, Mr. William Speaight, of 45, Arlington-square, Islington, and 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Friends will please to accept this intimation.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Consols have remained during the week at figures ranging between 94½ and 95.

The payment of the dividend of 4s. in the pound, lately announced under the estate of Overend, Gurney, and Co., commenced to-day. The sum to be disbursed is 896,000*l.*, of which about 300,000*l.* was dealt with, 180,000*l.* being distributed in London, and the remainder having been sent by post into the country. A small portion of the total was invested, but the principal has been deposited in the Bank of England. In the course of two or three days the whole of this amount will have been paid to the creditors.

American securities have fallen in consequence of the rise in the premium on gold in New York.

The stock of bullion in both departments of the Bank of England amounted, at the date of the last return, to 24,072,022*l.*, showing an increase of 497,556*l.* when compared with the preceding return.

The Bank of France return this week shows a further increase in the bullion equal to half a million sterling, thus raising the total to nearly 38½ millions. The stagnation of trade in France is again indicated by a diminution in the amount of bills under discount.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 4.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£37,859,110	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	22,859,110
	£37,859,110		£37,859,110

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£13,844,272
Rest	3,658,068	Other Securities	17,456,518
Public Deposits	7,673,107	Notes	13,796,170
Other Deposits	18,866,324	Gold & Silver Coin	1,213,172
Seven Day and other Bills	560,633		
	£45,311,132		£45,311,132

Sept. 5, 1867. FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people; young and old, men and women, parents and children, may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient, and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation, and headaches, and are specially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box of Pills is wrapped up in printed instructions for the guidance of invalids, who will readily understand, from carefully studying them, the best way of regaining health. Holloway's Pills work a thorough change in the constitution of the weak and nervous.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, September 9.

The supply of English wheat to-day was small, the quality of which was very indifferent, as hitherto, and not much in favour of the new crop. With a brisk demand, factors had no difficulty in obtaining an advance of 2s. to 3s per qr from the rates of this day week. For foreign wheat the trade ruled fair, prices must be quoted 1s. to 2s. higher than on Monday last. Barley steady in both values and demand. Beans unaltered. Peas 1s. per qr. dearer. The arrival of foreign oats for the week is good. With a steady demand for home consumption, also a steady inquiry for export, the trade has ruled firm for this article, and Russian oats have realised an advance of 6d. per qr. on the current rates of Monday last.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.			Per Qr.
WHEAT—	s. s.			s. s.
Essex and Kent, red, old	57 to 67	PEAS—		
Ditto new	52 64	Grey		37 to 39
White, old	58 71	Maple		39 42
,, new	53 67	White		40 44
Foreign red	55 65	Boilers		40 44
,, white	57 72	Foreign, white		39 43
BARLEY—		RYE		32 34
English malting	39 50	OATS—		
Chevalier	50 56	English feed		28 30
Distilling	40 45	,, potatoe		28 35
Foreign	30 44	Scotch feed		24 31
MALT—		,, potatoe		29 35
Pale	72 78	Irish black		21 24
Chevalier	78 80	,, white		23 30
Brown	58 63	Foreign feed		21 27
BEANS—		FLOUR—		
Ticks	41 44	Town made		52 57
Harrow	41 44	Country Marks		43 46
Small	43 48	Norfolk & Suffolk		43 45
Egyptian	— —			

BREAD.—London, Saturday, September 7.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d. to 10d.; household ditto, 7d. to 9d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, September 9.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,991 head. In the corresponding week in 1866 we received 15,589; in 1865, 20,915; in 1864, 13,247; in 1863, 18,242; in 1862, 11,109; in 1861, 14,327; and in 1860, 12,020 head. There was a good supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in fair average condition. For all kinds the demand ruled heavy, at about last week's quotations. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderately extensive, and of quality nearly equal to last week. Although all breeds met a dull demand, late rates were fairly supported. A few very superior Devons, &c., were disposed of at 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 1,500 short-horns; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; from Scotland, 3 Scots; and from Ireland 160 oxen, cows, &c. There was a moderate supply of sheep, the quality of most of which was unimproved. Sales progressed heavily; nevertheless, prices ruled about stationary. The best Downs and half-breds changed hands at 5s. 2d. per 8lbs., but the general figure did not exceed 5s. per 8lbs. Calves were in short supply, and sold steadily at full quotations—viz., from 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. The sale for pigs was heavy; and late rates were barely supported. The extreme price was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2	to 3 4	Prime Southdown	4 10	to 5 0
Second quality	3 6	4 0	Lambs	0 0	0 0
Prime large oxen	4 2	4 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 0	4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10	5 0	Prime small	4 10	5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2	3 4	Large hogs	3 4	3 10
Second quality	3 6	4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 0	4 4
Pr. coarse woolled	4 4	4 8			

Quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Suckling Calves, 22s. to 26s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 2.

The supplies of meat on sale in these markets are seasonably good of all kinds, the demand for which is steady, at full prices. The imports of foreign meat into London last week were 144 packages from Rotterdam.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 2	to 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 4	3 8
Middling ditto	3 8	3 10	Middling ditto	3 10	4 4
Prime large do.	4 0	4 4	Prime ditto	4 6	4 8
Do. small do.	4 6	4 8	Veal	4 0	4 8
Large pork	3 2	3 8	Lamb	0 0	0 0
Small pork	3 10	4 4			

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, London, Saturday, Sept. 7

Supplies are in about the same condition as they were last week. New walnuts are still arriving in large quantities. Damsons are in perfection. Spanish water melons are also abundant and good. Filberts, both French and English, are fetching fair prices. The demand for hot house fruit is about the same as it was last week. Peas may still be had. Among potatoes disease is prevalent. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, fuchsias, pelargoniums, asters, calceolarias, balsams, mignonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 9.—Our market continues very quiet, owing to the favourable reports from the plantations, buyers only supplying immediate requirements, and prices have declined from 10s. to 15s. per cwt. About 200 pockets of the new growth, principally from the Weald of Kent and Sussex, have reached our market. The samples generally being wanting in condition, have been slow of sale, the few realising from 9*l.* to 12*l.* per cwt. Continental advices continue very favourable, and the coming crop promises well, both as regards quantity and quality. Mid and East Kent, 11*l.* 0s. to 13*l.* 0s.; Weald of Kent, 10*l.* 10s. to 12*l.* 0s.; Sussex, 10*l.* 10s. to 11*l.* 0s.; Farnham, 11*l.* 0s. to 13*l.* 0s.; Yearlings, 6*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 0s.; Olds, 3*l.* 0s. to 5*l.* 12s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 9.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,705 firkins butter, and 2,947 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 23,529 casks, &c. Butter 1,828 bales and 44 boxes bacon. In the Irish butter market there was an improved demand for finest Clonmels, &c., and at the close of the week 2s. advance was obtained. Foreign met a good sale; best Dutch without change in value, whilst finest Normandys and Jerseys advanced 2s. to 4s. The bacon market remains steady, the supplies of best Waterford being barely equal to the demand.

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, Sept. 9.—These markets are fairly supplied with potatoes. On the whole trade is steady, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 1 sack from Rotterdam and 6 barrels from Lisbon. English Regents, 60s. to 100s.; Shaws, 70s. to 90s.; Rocks, 70s. to 85s.; Kidneys, 100s. to 120s. per ton.

SEED.—Monday, Sept. 9.—Red cloverseed was held at previous rates, not much passing in any description. White samples were steady in value. Fine new Trefoil was quite as dear, and in fair request. New white mustard-seed was in large supply. 10s. per bushel was the price demanded for the best dry samples. New winter tares were fully as high, and in fair request. Trifolium brought former rates, with a retail sale for new or prime year-old.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 9.—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of English wool. Good and fine samples are in fair request; but other kinds are very inactive. The public sales of colonial wool are still in progress.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 9.—Linseed oil has ruled quiet, and prices are easier. The demand for rape oil has fallen off; nevertheless, the quotations have been fairly supported. Olive oils are firmly held. Cocoa-nut and palm oils command full rates.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 9.—The market is inactive. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 43s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow 43s. 3d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, Sept. 9.—An advance on last day's rates of 6d. per ton. Hetton's 20s. 2d., Tees 20s. 3d., Haswell 20s. 9d., Hetton Lyons 18s. 9d., Hartleys 18s. 9d., Holywell 17s., North Petton 12s. 9d.—Fresh ships, 23; left, 3; total 26. At sea, 40.

Advertisements.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER

(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s

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